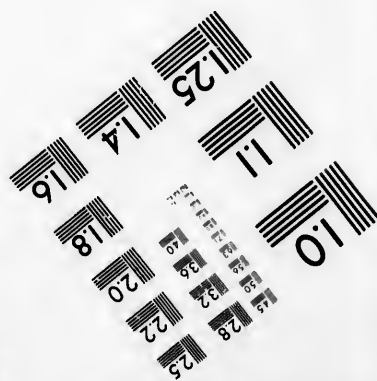
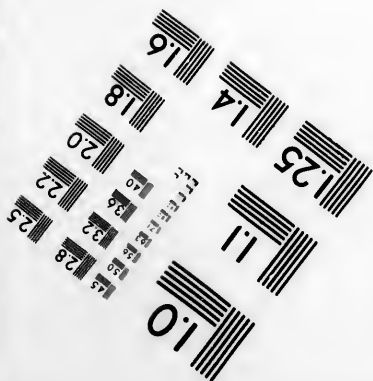
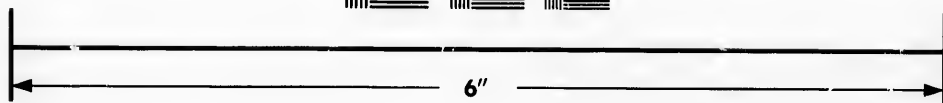
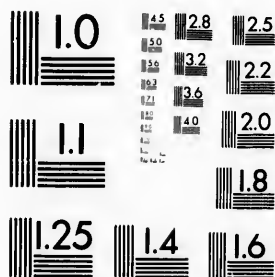


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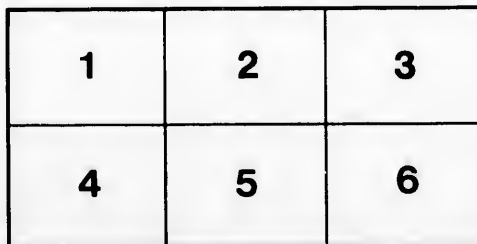
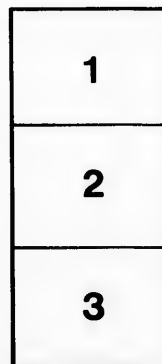
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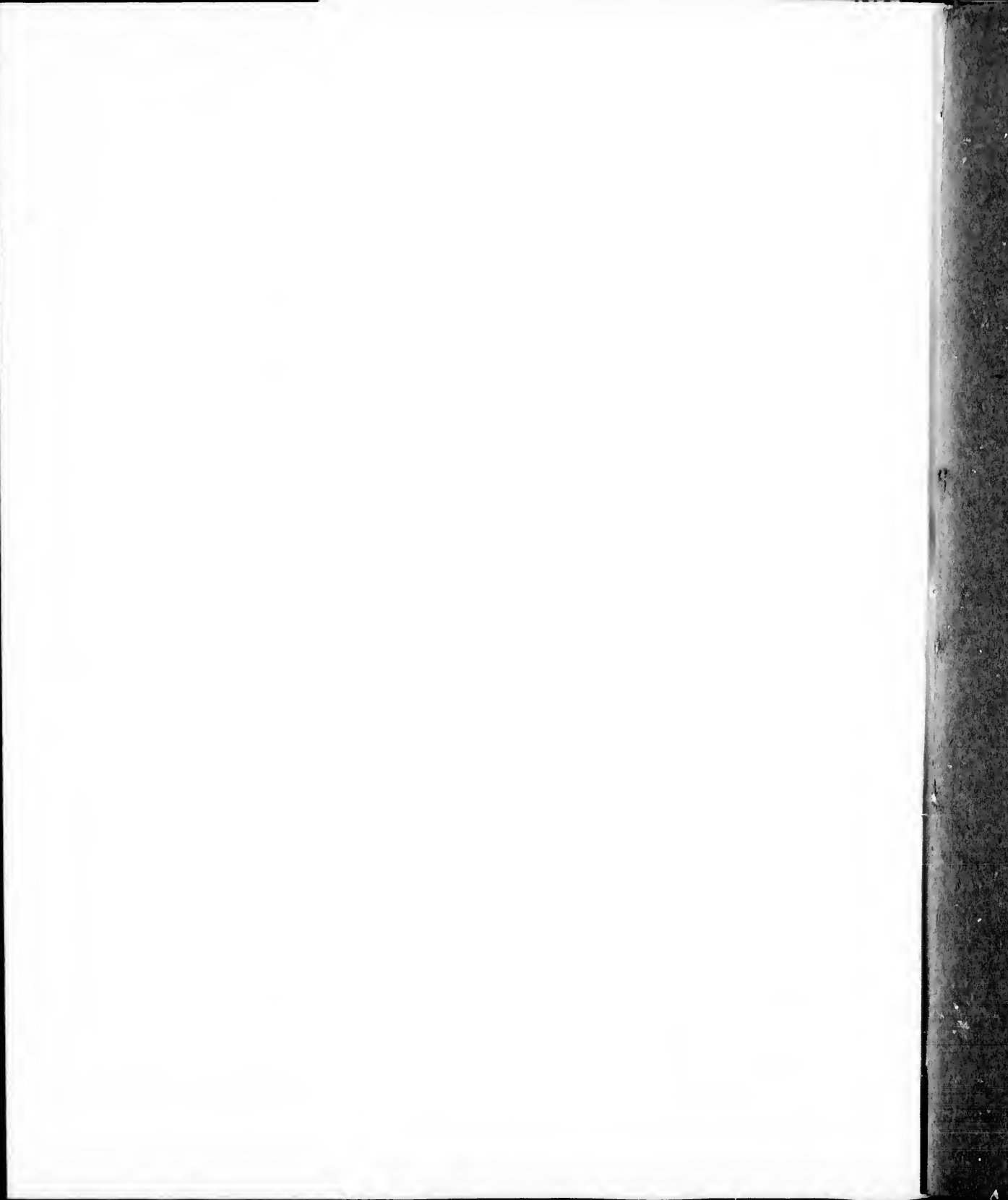
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CANADIAN LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

1898

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A REVIEW OF CANADIAN LITERATURE

BY

THE EDITOR.

THE literature of a country should be the expression of its heart and mind, the embodiment of its history and development. It is not necessary in order to achieve this purpose that it should include a Milton or a Shakespeare, a Homer or a Dante. A world genius may come in time and in coming add glory to what has gone before, but he will not in himself constitute the literature of his land. That will have evolved with the growth of the country—crude at first in its expression but gradually developing strength with the increase of education, the material progress of the people, and the spread of that culture which comes so largely from the accumulation of wealth, the possession of leisure and the maturity of national thought.

This is in a word the record of Canadian literature. Definitions of a different nature abound, it is true, just as criticism of the most curious and contradictory kind has appeared at passing intervals upon the surface of Canadian life and thought and then sunk out of sight, unheeded or soon forgotten. And, though such criticism may serve a useful purpose in these later days of abundant, thoughtless and careless writing, it is none the less to be regretted that, where there has been so much really good work done, yet, with admitted room for higher ideals and a broader culture, there should be such superficiality or indifference amongst the critics of our time. I have before me now the assertion of a Canadian writer that "there is no Canadian literature" and the statement of a Professor in one of the Toronto Colleges that historical and scientific works are not "pure literature" because they lack "the necessary quality of imagination." Such a definition would exclude from the literature of England the names of Darwin, Macaulay, Green and

Lecky and a myriad of more or less eminent names. The fact is that historical writing in the best sense of the word has to embrace imagination and that the more a writer is able to eliminate present conditions and prejudices from his point of view and transport himself by the power of thought and study into environments distant, perhaps, in both time and space, the more truly is he able to produce a picture of the past which is not only history but one of the highest types of literature.

Canada possesses, in fact, a literature of which it may reasonably be proud. It has grown with the growth of the country and reaches its highest point at the present time when the Dominion also attains its greatest stature in external influence and internal unity. The beginnings of this literature lie far back in the old French annals of discovery, travel and adventure. The chief of these works, reaching down to the bed-rock of our history as a people, are the chronicles of Cartier's voyages; the similar narrative concerning Champlain; the histories by Marc L'Escarbot and Gabriel Sagard of De Monts' settlements and of the Hurons respectively; Father Louis Hennepin's *Canadian Discoveries and Voyages*; the famous *Relations des Jésuites*; the semi-religious annals of Father Le Clerq; La Hontan's somewhat unreliable work of Travels; and the foremost and best of all these early chronicles, the *Histoire et description Générale de la Nouvelle France*, by Pierre Francois Xavier de Charlevoix. Of course, the most abundant materials for the history of this period are to be found in the "Jesuit Relations"—especially in the magnificent publication now being edited by R. G. Thwaites, of Cleveland, U.S.—but the six volumes by Charlevoix, first brought out in France in 1744, are the production of a clear, able and practised

writer, and as such are of the highest value.

These volumes taken together constitute the basis of all historical literature in Canada and are therefore of great importance, although not written by Canadians—in the modern sense of that word. Equally important is the splendid series of volumes written by Francis Parkman* and forming a veritable mine of brilliantly comprehensive history of early Canadian events and personages. His picture of the Indian is drawn a little too luridly, perhaps, but apart from that there is little criticism that one may venture to offer. And, although the author was an American by birth and residence his works can hardly be eliminated from any record of Canadian historical literature, into which they throw the searching light of a strong mind and eloquent pen.

With the fascinating fur trade period—the days of exploration and adventure in the far North-West—came a further succession of works by outside pens. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's *Voyages*, published in 1802, La France's *Exploration of the Country adjoining Hudson's Bay* (1744), Samuel Hearne's *Journey* in the same regions (1795), and Alexander Henry's *Narrative* (1809) are vivid reminders of the lives and labours of pioneers in a new country. So with *The Red River Settlement* by Alexander Ross (1856), Lord Selkirk's volumes and pamphlets upon the same subject, and Sir George Simpson's *Overland Journey*. Following the earlier descriptive works of French and English writers came a series of volumes dealing with current events or conditions by men living for a time in British America, or travelling through its apparently boundless regions of lake and forest and wilderness. The most important of these from an historical as well as descriptive standpoint were Francis Masères' constitutional and controversial publications; Major John Richardson's *War of 1812 and Eight Years in Canada* (1847); Mrs. Jameson's *Sketches in Canada* (1838); Colonel Talbot's *Five*

Years in the Canadas (1824); George Heriot's *Travels* (1807) and those of Isaac Weld (1799) and John Lambert (1810); John Howison's *Sketches of Upper Canada* (1821); Basil Hall's *Travels* (1829); Sir R. H. Bonnycastle's *Excursions* (1841) and *Canada and the Canadians* (1846); Major G. D. Warburton's *Conquest of Canada* (1849); Galt's Autobiography and his descriptive work upon *The Canadas*; Sir George Head's *Forest Scenes in North America*; Captain W. Moorsom's *Letters from Nova Scotia* (1830) and Lieut.-Colonel Strickland's *Twenty Seven Years in Canada West*. The following list gives the names of a number of writers of less important volumes upon Canada which were nevertheless useful in their day and are now valuable from an historical point of view:

Name of Author.	Date.
Joseph Robson.....	1752
Thomas Anbury	1789
P. Campbell.....	1793
Captain George Cartwright	1802
J. C. Ogden	1797
Captain George Vancouver	1798
Sir D. W. Smyth, Bart.....	1799
Duc de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt.....	1800
Hugh Gray	1809
John Mills Jackson	1809
J. Melish	1812
David Anderson	1814
M. Smith	1814
Joseph Sansom	1817
Lieut. Edward Chappell.....	1817
Francis Hall.....	1818
John Palmer.....	1818
E. Mackenzie	1819
Benjamin Silliman	1820
Gabriel Franchère	1820
C. Stuart	1820
Daniel W. Harmon.....	1820
J. M. Duncan	1823
Walter Johnstone	1823
John MacTaggart.....	1829
Alfred Hawkins	1834
John Galt	1836
T. R. Preston	1840
J. S. Buckingham	1843
Rev. William Haw	1850
Sir John Richardson	1851

*NOTE. They were published as follows:

The Oregon Trail.....	1847
The Conspiracy of Pontiac.....	1851
Pioneers of France in the New World.....	1865
The Jesuits in North America.....	1867
La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West.....	1869
The Old Régime in Canada	1874
Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.	1877
Montcalm and Wolfe	1884
A Half Century of Conflict.....	1892

W. H. G. Kingston.....	1855
Captain Palliser	1863
Hon. A. H. Gordon (Lord Stanmore).....	1864
Commander R. C. Mayne	1863
Hugh Murray	1829
Ross Cox	1831
John McGregor	1832
Sir James E. Alexander.....	1833
Edward Gibbon Wakefield	1837

Succeeding volumes of great interest to Canadians are those in which Sir W. H. Russell, Charles Mackay, Anthony Trollope, Captain Marryatt, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Charles Dilke and Lady Vincent refer largely to the Dominion in describing their experiences and impressions of American travel, etc. R. Montgomery Martin in his work upon the British Empire (1843) and Sir Charles Dilke in his well-known *Problems of Greater Britain* have written authoritatively upon Canada. J. W. Kaye's *Life of Lord Metcalfe*, Scrope's *Life of Lord Sydenham*, Walrond's *Life and Letters of Lord Elgin* and Wright's *Life of Major-General Wolfe* are connected with our literature in much the same way as the names mentioned are connected with our national annals. And, while these varied volumes cannot be technically claimed as a part of Canadian literature—if by that term we understand works written by Canadians—yet many of them were written in Canada, some were published here, and taken together they constitute a basis of information and description which any Canadian who desires to study or write of the early history of his country must be more or less familiar with.

For three decades following the period of war with the United States Canadian distinctive literary ambitions (apart from the contributions of French or English writers) slumbered amid surroundings of pioneer activity in field and forest, on lake and river. The axe of the settler, the river rafts of the lumberman, the canoe of the *voyageur*, the musket of the hunter, embodied the practical and necessary aim of the people. With the progress of settlement, the growth of the press, and the development of an easier life in cities or towns came, however, the gradual production of a strictly native literature. One of the earliest native works and perhaps the most important of all French-Canadian historical volumes was the

Histoire du Canada by Francois-Xavier Garneau. Published in the years 1845-8, translated in 1866, and re-published in 1882, this work is the accepted national history of the French-Canadian section of our population. It holds the place in their minds and hearts which Kingsford's greater and more elaborate work will take amongst English-speaking Canadians. Subsidiary to this in importance, but of much value, were Michel Bibaud's *Histoire du Canada* under the French régime (1843); *Cours d' Histoire du Canada* by Abbé J. B. A. Ferland (1861-5); *Histoire de la*



Michel Bibaud.

Colonie Francaise by l'Abbé Etienne M. Faillon (1865-6); *Histoire des Canadiens-Francais* by Benjamin Sulte; *Le Canada Sous l' Union* by Louis P. Turcotte; *Histoire de la Rebellion de 1837-8* by L. O. David and various works by l'Abbé R. H. Casgrain and F. M. U. M. Bibaud.

Meanwhile literary progress in English-speaking Canada had been much slower and less productive. The competition of other interests and pursuits was keener and the characteristic physical activity of the race greater. The natu-

ral result was comparative indifference to anything except political controversy, through the medium of popular journals, or the ever present charm of English standard works. Hence, the *History of Lower Canada*, by Robert Christie, published in Quebec in six volumes in 1849-55, is one of the few works of importance written by English-Canadians during all these years. It is valuable for its statistical and documentary data as well as for the personal experience in the political struggles of the time which the author brought to bear upon his subject. Another notable production was Gilbert Auchinleck's *History of the War of 1812*, published in 1855. Works upon the same subject were also written by David Thompson, of Niagara, and Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Coffin, of Montreal. Dr. Henry H. Miles' *History of Lower Canada* must also be mentioned with appreciation. Bouchette's *British Dominions in North America* (1831) was a most valuable topographical and statistical work, as were similar volumes published twenty years later by W. H. Smith. William Smith's *History of Canada up to 1791* was a useful but somewhat one-sided work. D'Arcy Boulton, G.C., published in 1805 a *Sketch of Upper Canada*, which is now of historical interest, while Bishop Strachan's *Visit to Upper Canada* (1820), Robert Fleming Gourlay's *Statistical Account of Upper Canada* (1822), and William Lyon Mackenzie's *Sketches*, published in 1833, possess similar value and interest. Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill commenced her prolonged Canadian career of literary activity by a volume published in 1835, entitled *The Backwoods of Canada*, and since then has written much upon the natural history and characteristics of the country. Her sister, Mrs. Susanna Moodie, is equally well known by *Roughing it in the Bush* and similar works. The Rev. Dr. Adam Lillie published in 1846 a valuable work entitled "Canada: Physical, Economical and Social."

With the coming of Confederation commenced a most distinct development of literary activity in Upper Canada and the Maritime Provinces—almost the creation of a new literature. The Hon. Joseph Howe's "Speeches and Public Letters" and D'Arcy McGee's "Speeches and Addresses" were natural and early products of this period and illustrate that eloquence which in

all countries takes its place in the permanent literature of the land. The chief historical work done in the ensuing decade was certainly that of John Charles Dent. In his *Last Forty Years* (1841-81) and his *Rebellion of 1837* he produced most carefully written volumes of great value. They are marred by the inability of nearly all our Canadian writers to do historical justice to the Tories of earlier days, but, aside from that fault deserve to take a high place in Canadian literature. Following or immediately preceding these works came John Mercier MacMullen's *History of Canada* (Editions 1855, 1867, 1892); Dr. W. H. Withrow's *History of the Dominion of Canada* (1878), and Dr. George Bryce's *Short History of the Canadian People* (1887). Beamish Murdoch, Duncan Campbell, Abraham Gesner, Andrew Archer, Alexander Munro and James Hannay meanwhile surrounded Haliburton's brilliant pen by historical productions of standard value concerning New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Dr. William Canniff issued his work upon *Settlement of Upper Canada*, in 1869, and Dr. Egerton Ryerson published *The Loyalists of America*, in 1881.

Meanwhile the great North-West had been coming into prominence, and with its union to Canada in 1871 there grew up a mass of descriptive and historical literature. Not exactly native of the soil, but still instinct with the life and progress of the prairies were a number of works published by travellers—some a short time prior to the above date. Chief of these latter was *The North-West Passage by Land*, written by Lord Milton and Mr. Cheadle. Others of an after-time were Captain (now General Sir) W. F. Butler's *Great Lone Land*; Stuart Cumberland's *Highway from Ocean to Ocean*; W. Fraser Rae's *Columbia and Canada*; Captain Huyshe's *Red River Rebellion* and Charles Marshall's *The Canadian Dominion*. But the promising field was soon occupied by Canadians. Paul Kane wrote his *Wanderings of an Artist* in 1859. Archbishop Taché, in 1870, published a volume entitled *A Sketch of the North-West of America*, and Principal Grant soon after issued his fascinating little book, *From Ocean to Ocean. The Prairie Province*, by J. C. Hamilton; *The Creation of Manitoba*, by Alexander Begg; *England and Canada*, a volume of travels across the continent, by Mr. (now Sir) Sandford

Fleming; *Canada on the Pacific*, by Charles Horvitzky, C.E.; the Hon Alexander Morris's work upon Indian Treaties; *From Ontario to the Pacific*, by Mrs. Spragge, and *Mountain and Prairie*, by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Gordon; *Our North Land*, by C. R. Tuttle; *The History of Manitoba*, by Messrs. Gunn and Tuttle; and—most important of all to the seeker after general information—Professor Macoun's *Manitoba and the North-West* (1882) followed. Four narratives of the second North-West Rebellion have also been written by G. Mercer Adam, the Rev. C. P. Mulvaney, M.A., Colonel the Hon. C. A. Boulton and the Rev. R. G. MacBeth respectively. In 1894-5 appeared an elaborate and valuable, though not well arranged work in three volumes by Alexander Begg, F.S.S., of Winnipeg, upon the History of the North-West. At the same time there was published the *History of British Columbia*, by Alexander Begg of Victoria, B.C.—the pioneer work upon this general subject. *The Selkirk Settlement*, by the Rev. R. G. MacBeth of Winnipeg, a work upon the Indians of the North-West by Dr. John MacLean, and narratives of pioneer missionary life by the Rev. E. R. Young and the Rev. George Young, must also be mentioned as of sterling interest and value. To return to Ontario, W. J. Rattray's *Scot in British North America* showed great ability, and Nicholas Flood Davin's *Irishmen in Canada* was a work of unusual brilliancy and interest. J. Edmund Collins wrote a history of the Administration of Lord Lorne which was marred by the constant intrusion of views peculiar to himself and fatal in their expression to any impartial presentation of current annals, while Dr. George Stewart published in 1878 a well-written and standard work upon Lord Dufferin's Administration. William Leggo, of Winnipeg, was also author of a volume, full of valuable documents, upon the same subject.

From this time on new life was infused into Canadian literature by the gradual growth of a Canadian market, and of readers from the Atlantic to the Pacific into whose minds had filtered the slow but certain consciousness of a Canadian national sentiment and an appreciation of Canadian history, scenery, achievements and leaders. Within the last few years several histories of Canada have appeared. First and fore-

most is the great work of Dr. William Kingsford, a monument of research, honest effort and patriotic principle. Inspired by the desire to give a broad view of Canadian historic life, unmarred by race or religious prejudice, he commenced the work in 1887, at the age of sixty-eight, and issued a volume a year until the ten volumes were completed in 1898. The author gave a distinctly new view of early struggles in Canada, based upon deep study of its documentary annals. The work is not an eloquent one nor can the writer be compared in this respect with Macaulay,



Chas. G. D. Roberts.

Green or other great authors. But with his limitations in this direction and his undoubted faults of style and arrangement admitted, the work remains, and must continue to be for an indefinite period to come, the standard history of the country up to the Union of 1841. Two single volume histories of great interest and value are those of Charles G. D. Roberts and Sir John George Bourinot. The latter was written for the "Story of the Nations" series. The Rev. W. P. Greswell, M.A., of Cambridge, England, pub-

lished a History of Canada some years ago which affords a useful summary. School histories of Canada were written in the early sixties by Dr. J. George Hodgins, and Mr. (now Chancellor) J. A. Boyd. Later, Messrs. W. J. Robertson and G. Mercer Adam published a small volume, and very recently those written by W. H. P. Clement, B.A., of Toronto, and J. B. Calkin, M.A., of Truro, N.S., have been issued. D. B. Read, Q.C., besides some serious biographical work, published in 1897 a history of that fruitful theme—the Rebellion of 1837. Of great value in an historical sense and of importance also as indicating the growth of a strong and permanent interest in Canadian annals are the local histories which have been issued within the last few years. The following are the most important :

Title.	Author.		
Toronto of Old	Rev. Dr. H. Scadding.	History of Halifax City.....	T. B. Akins, D.C.L.
Landmarks of Toronto.....	J. Ross Robertson.	The County of Lunenburg, New Brunswick.....	M. D. DesBrisay.
The Roman Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula	Very Rev. Dean Harris.	The Saguenay and Lake St. John.....	Arthur Buies.
Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement.....	E. A. Owen.	Montreal, Past and Present	Alfred Sandham.
Sketches of Upper Canada.	Thomas Conant.	History of Argenteuil and Prescott	C. Thomas.
The Eastern Townships....	Mrs. C. M. Day.	Peterborough and Victoria	Hon. Thos. White.
Counties of Leeds and Gren- ville	T. W. H. Leavitt.	Annals of Niagara.....	W. Kirby.
History of Compton County	L. S. Channell.	L'Ile d' Orleans.....	Abbé L. E. Bois.
History of Scarborough	David Boyle.	History of Northern New Brunswick	R. Cooney.
Lake St. Louis, Old and New	Hon. D. Girouard.	Louisbourg in 1745.....	(Edited) Prof. G. M. Wrong.
History of Pictou, N.S.....	Rev. Dr. G. Patterson	Ten Years in Winnipeg.....	Alexander Begg and W. R. Nursey.
History of Annapolis County	W. A. Calnek and Judge Savary.	Handbook of Montreal.....	Dr. S. E. Dawson.
History of Glengarry County.	J. A. Macdonell, Q.C.	Toronto Called Back.....	C. C. Taylor.
History of Huntingdon County.....	Robert Sellar.	Toronto, Past and Present..	G. Mercer Adam.
Historical Sketch of Dundas	James Creil.	History of the County of Brant.....	C. P. Mulvaney, M.A.
History of Galt and Dum- fries.....	Hon. James Young.	Ottawa, Past and Present..	C. Roger.
Quebec, Past and Present...	Sir J. M. LeMoine.	History of the Iroquois High School.....	Adam Harkness.
Picturesque Quebec	" "	History of the Ontario Par- liament Buildings	Frank Yeigh.
La Seigneurie de Lauzon...	J. Edmond Roy.	Chronique du Rimouski.....	L. Abbé C. Guay.
Historical Account of Cape Breton	Sir J. G. Bourinot.	Easily first of Canadian writers upon specific localities is the veteran author, Sir James Mac- pherson Le Moine, whose busy pen has made his name a household word in the Province of Quebec and who so well merited his recent honour of knighthood. M. Fancher de St. Maurice in his day contributed some fascinating pages to the local annals of the same Province. <i>Picturesque Canada</i> , edited by Principal Grant, was a notable work in this connection. Minor books of interest upon descriptive subjects were L'Abbe V. A. Huard's work on <i>Labrador et Anti- costi</i> ; the Hon. Thomas White's <i>Chronicles by the Way</i> in Manitoba and the North-West (1879); Alexander Munro's volume on the resources, etc., of the Dominion, published in 1879; the Rev. Dr. A. Sutherland's <i>A Summer in Prairie Land</i> (1881); and Miss Mary Fitzgibbon's <i>Trip to Man- itoba</i> . Turning to recent volumes upon special periods or events in Canadian history reference must be made to Lady Edgar's <i>Ten Years of Upper</i>	
The Parish of Sault au Re- collet.....	Rev. C. P. Beaubien.		

Canada, 1805-15; M. Edouard Richard's *History of the Acadians*; and especially to the numerous valuable pamphlets written by Major Ernest Cruikshank, of Niagara. Alexander MacArthur's volume on the *Causes of the Manitoba Rising in 1869-70*; C. R. Tuttle's *Illustrated History of Canada (1879)*; the two works by Robina and Kathleen Lizars, entitled *Humors of '37* and *In the Days of the Canada Company*; *Stories from Canadian History*, by T. G. Marquis, and a similar volume in collaboration with Miss Agnes Maule Machar entitled *Stories of New France*; and the Rev. R. G. MacBeth's *Farm Life in the Selkirk Colony*, must also be mentioned with appreciation.

For many years past Dr. Douglas Brynner, the Keeper of the Canadian Archives, has been doing quiet work of a value almost beyond estimate to future Canadian historians, authors and statesmen. His annually published volume, or Report, contains a mass of documentary data upon our early history of unique interest. George Johnson, as Dominion Statistician and Editor of the Government Year Book, and by such valuable little publications as *First Things in Canada* has done as much to extend knowledge of the Canada of to-day as Dr. Brynner has of the Canada of long ago. In this connection another writer deserves attention, though he would be the last to claim any particular brilliancy of style or beauty of language—Henry J. Morgan. In days when Canadian literature was popularly supposed to be non-existent; when Canadian books were looked upon with indifference and often with suspicion or contempt; when Canadian sentiment was a somewhat intangible quantity and was certainly not applied to the purchase of the product of Canadian pens—Mr. Morgan wrote and published a continuous succession of books, calculated to preserve important historical and biographical details and promote public knowledge of matters Canadian. The following list of his works may be given here:

Tour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....	1860
Sketches of Celebrated Canadians	1862
Buchanan on Industrial Politics (Edited).....	1864
Speeches of Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee.....	
(Edited)	1865
The Place of British Americans in His- tory	1865

The Bibliotheca Canadensis.....	1867
The Canadian Legal Directory	1878
Canadian Men and Women of the Time.....	1898
Canadian Parliamentary Companion	1862-76
Dominion Annual Register (Edited)	1878-86

Another author who has written much about Canada which deserves appreciation is Mr. G. Mercer Adam. His editorial work in connection with the *Canadian Monthly* and the *Canadian Educational Monthly*; his history of the Canadian North-West and the Canadian novel written in conjunction with Miss Wetherald; his *Outline of Canadian Literature* and many hand-books of Canadian cities or districts; his continuous contributions in papers, periodicals and works of local history did good service to the country. His connection with the Commercial Union agitation, however, injured his popularity in later years. Of great and permanent value in Canadian historical work is Dr. J. George Hodgins' *Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada*, and a volume made up of various authoritative contributions and entitled "Eighty Years' Progress of British North America," which was published in 1864. Special reference must also be made here to a most exhaustive work upon British Columbia by Mr. R. E. Gosnell—*Year Book for 1897*. Of a different nature but still none the less valuable is the work upon "Political Appointments and Elections in United Canada from 1841 to 1865," published by the late J. O. Coté and continued for the whole Dominion up to 1895 by his son, N. Omer Coté. Mention may also be made of Mr. A. T. McCord's *Canadian Dictionary of Dates*; Mr. James Kirby's *B.N.A. Almanac (1864)*; and Mr. Arthur Harvey's *Year Book*, which he edited from 1867 to 1870.

In this connection a word must be said of the valuable literature of specified and special subjects which is contained in the publications or annual *Proceedings* of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, the Manitoba Historical Society, the Quebec Historical and Literary Society, the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Institute, the Niagara Historical Society, the New Brunswick Historical Society, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, and other similar organiza-

tions. Within the last year the *New Brunswick Magazine* has been founded and in the hands of such contributors as Dr. W. F. Ganong and W. K. Reynolds is doing a splendid work for local history. The same thing must be said for the Canadian History *Supplements* to the *Educational Review* of St. John, N.B., which are being issued by Mr. G. U. Hay. It is also interesting to note the copious historical literature evoked by the Cabot controversy and the accepted Canadian belief that Cabot, and not Columbus, first discovered the American continent. Outside writers such as Lord Dufferin, Sir Clements Markham, H. Harrisse, G. E. Weare, Bishop Howley, of Newfoundland, Judge Prowse and Dr. Moses Harvey, of the same Island, have dealt with it, as have Archbishop O'Brien, Sir J. G. Bourinot and Dr. S. E. Dawson, of Canada. The Monograph written by the last-named is probably the most thorough and valuable contribution to the whole discussion.

Biography is an important adjunct of history, and in many cases furnishes the most faithful and interesting form of historic writing. It is only in recent years that Canadian development has reached the stage of appreciating this particular phase of literary labour, and it now seems to have taken a strong hold upon popular opinion. Condensed and short biographies comprise the earlier form of this branch of our literature, and Dent's *Canadian Portrait Gallery*; Fenning's Taylor's *British Americans*; Morgan's *Celebrated Canadians* and Rose's *Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography* are standard works along the lines and up to the periods treated. *The Canadian Biographical Dictionary*, Dr. Cochrane's *Men of Canada*, and Louis H. Taché's *Men of To-Day* are useful volumes for purposes of biographical reference, though the first two works are marred by the intrusion of names which should never have been given space. A. J. Magurn's recently published *Parliamentary Guide*; F. R. E. Campeau's "Illustrated Guide to the Senate and Commons" (1879), and C. H. Mackintosh's *Parliamentary Companion*, continued to date by J. A. Gemmill, must also be mentioned. D. B. Read's *Lives of the Judges*, Dr. Mockridge's work upon the Bishops of the Church of England in Canada, Fenning's Taylor's *Last Three Bishops* appointed

by the Crown in Canada, are of importance. In Quebec, the valuable work upon its Roman Catholic Bishops—*Les Evêques de Quebec*—by Mgr. Henri Têtu and the historical supplement in six volumes entitled *Les Mandements des Evêques* must be mentioned. L. O. David has published a couple of volumes of miscellaneous French-Canadian biography. *Les Canadiens de L'Ouest*, by the Hon. Joseph Tasse, and *La Genealogie les Familles Canadiennes*, by Mgr. Cyprian Tanguay, are both of standard value. The earliest biographical works of an individual character, and of any note, included Hon. W. Annaud's *Letters and Speeches of Joseph Howe* (1858), and Edward Ermatinger's *Life of Colonel Talbot* (1859).^{*} Other works are as follows:

Memoir of Sir Brenton Halliburton.....	Rev. George W. Hill.
Life of Sir William Logan.	Prof. B. J. Harrington.
Life of Bishop Richardson.	Rev. Dr. Thomas Webster.
Life of Egerton Ryerson.	Dr. J. George Hodgins.
Life of Hon. George Brown.	Hon. A. Mackenzie.
Life of Archbishop Lynch.	H. C. McKeown.
Life of Bishop Strachan....	Right Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune.
Life of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	{ Hon. G. W. Ross. William Buckingham.
Life of Hon. W. H. Merritt.	J. P. Merritt.
Life of Letellier de St. Just.	P. B. Casgrain.
Life of Hon. Joseph Howe.	George E. Fenety.
Vie de P. C. de Maissonneuve	Rev. P. Rousseau.
Life of the Rev. Dr. Fyfe...	Dr. J. E. Wells.
Vie de M. Fallon.....	L'Abbé Desmazures.
Life of Bishop Medley.....	Rev. W. F. Ketchum.
Memoir of Bishop G. J. Mountain.....	Rev. A. W. Mountain.
Memoir of Rev. Dr. J. McGregor.....	Rev. G. Patterson.
Memoir of Rev. Dr. J. Bayne.	Rev. G. Smellie.

^{*}NOTE. Though not written by Canadians reference must be made here to W. L. Stone's Biographies of Thayendanegea and Sir William Johnson as well as to F. B. Tupper's *Life of Sir Isaac Brock*.

- Biography of the Hon. H. Mercier J. O. Pelland.
 Vie de C. F. Painchaud N. E. Dionne.
 Life of Mgr. Provencher.... L'Abbé G. Dugas.
 Life of F. X. Garneau Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.
 Life of Sir John Macdonald. J. Edmund Collins.
 Life of Sir John Macdonald. J. P. McPherson.
 Life of Sir John Macdonald. Joseph Pope.
 Life of Sir Isaac Brock..... D. B. Read, q.c.
 Life of Lieut.-Governor J. Graves Simcoe do.
 Life of Sir Leonard Tilley. James Hannay.
 Life of Sir John Thompson. J. Castell Hopkins.
 Memoirs of Bishop Burke. Archbishop O'Brien.
 Life of Rev. Robert Burns. Rev. Dr. R. F. Burns.
 Life of Colonel FitzGibbon. M. A. FitzGibbon.
 Life of Hon. R. Cartwright. Rev. E. C. Cartwright.
 Vie de Mgr. de Laval..... L'Abbé A. H. Gosselin.
 Life of Senator Macdonald. Rev. Dr. H. Johnston.
 Life of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell..... Prof. J. H. McCurdy.
 Life of Rev. Dr. Mathieson. Rev. Dr. Jenkins.
 Memoir of Rev. Dr. Wilkes. Rev. John Wood.
 Life of Samuel de Champlain N. E. Dionne.

The most important of these works, from an historical standpoint, is Mr. Pope's Biography of Sir John Macdonald. Taken in connection with the same writer's volume of Confederation Documents it throws much valuable light upon the growth of the Canadian constitution and the political records of the last half century. In Lower Canada a number of historical volumes of importance have been produced in the form of what may be termed religious biographies. Amongst these works—anonymous in their nature or compiled by the combined labours of the inmates of some religious establishment—are the *Lives* of Mlle Mance, La Soeur Bourgeois, Mde. D'Youville, Mére Marie Rose, and Bishop de St. Vallier. There has not been much of autobiography in Canadian literature. The strain of private and public labours upon the prominent men of the country has been too great to permit of it. Sir Francis Hincks' *Reminiscences*, Dr. Egerton Ryerson's *Story of my Life*, the *Memoirs* of P. A. de Gaspé

and Samuel Thompson's *Reminiscences of a Canadian Pioneer* are the chief exceptions. In constitutional literature Canada holds a distinctive place. The names of Todd and Bourinot rank with the best of English writers upon this great subject. Two works by Dr. Alpheus Todd, c.m.g., entitled, respectively, *Parliamentary Government in England* and *Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies*, are standard volumes of reference in all English-speaking communities. Some of Sir John George Bourinot's constitutional works are of a similarly high character. Others are more intended for popular use. Amongst them are the following: *Parliamentary Procedure and Practice* 1884
A Manual of the Constitutional History of

Canada.....	1888
Local Government in Canada.....	1888
Federal Government in Canada.....	1889
Canadian Studies in Comparative Politics.....	1890
How Canada is Governed	1897

Other works upon the Constitution of Canada in different phases of its development have been written by Chief Justice Sewell, of Quebec (1814), Fennings Taylor, the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, the Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, the Hon. C. C. Colby, Samuel J. Watson, Dr. D. A. O'Sullivan, q.c.; Joseph Doutre, q.c.; Edmond Lareau, J. R. Cartwright, q.c.; W. H. P. Clément and A. H. F. Lefroy. Before leaving this serious, solid and sometimes dull branch of our general literature a word must be said regarding the influence and work of Dr. Goldwin Smith. His books have always been brilliant and nearly always controversial. During three decades they have been mainly written in Canada, often published here, and always widely read in other countries. Yet it is difficult to term them a part of Canadian literature, while it is equally impossible to eliminate the reputation of the writer from its historic record. Unlike Parkman, who was yet an alien in birth and residence and death, Dr. Goldwin Smith has not in his works or in his countless contributions to the press and contemporary magazines embodied in any sense the spirit of Canadian history. Nor has he ever grasped the springs which move the minds and direct the policy of the Canadian people. Since coming to Canada in 1871 he has published the following volumes:

Life of William Cowper.....	1880
Lectures and Essays	1881
Conduct of England to Ireland.....	1882
False Hopes	1883
Canada and the Canadian Question.....	1891
A Trip to England	1892
History of the United States.....	1893
Oxford and her Colleges.....	1894
Essays on Questions of the Day	1896
Guesses at the Riddle of Existence.....	1896

Turning to a lighter and brighter side of the general subject it will be found that romance has not held the place in our literature which it should have done. Instinct as Canadian history is with a myriad themes of romantic interest, it has yet remained to the last few years for Canadian novels and novelists to find their way into the hearts of the reading public. The French-Canadians were the first to realize the brilliant possibilities of fiction lying in the gloomy aisles of our primeval forests; amid the sun-lit expanses of our rolling prairies or towering mountains; in the stirring and vivid pages of our national annals. Eugene L'Ecnuyer, Patrice Lacombe, Joseph Marmette, P. A. de Gaspé, Gérin-Lajoie, P. J. O. Chauveau, Napoleon Bourassa, John Talon-Lespérance, Real Angers, each in turn contributed to the evolution of a romantic literature. But the public was limited, the appreciation not as pronounced as might have been desired. Perhaps the best of these volumes was *The Bastonnais* (1877), by Talon-Lespérance, and *Jean Rivard*, by Gérin-Lajoie. In Upper Canada amongst the earliest efforts in this direction was Mrs. Moodie's *Flora Lindsay*. In 1886 appeared the Canadian story, *An Algonquin Maiden*, by G. Mercer Adam and Ethelwyn Wetherald. In Nova Scotia Professor James De Mille published a number of stories which had a wide popularity in their day*.

Professor Conant by the Hon. L. S. Huntington and *For King and Country* by Miss Machar, of Kingston, followed, together with sundry novels and tales of Canadian life by Mrs. Leprohon,

*NOTE. Mrs. Brooke's *Emily Montague* was the first. Major John Richardson, a British officer of Canadian birth, had also written a couple of Canadian stories. Julia Catharine Hart, of Fredericton, N. B., published *St. Ursula's Convent* in 1824. The Rev. Joseph Abbott published a very popular Canadian tale in 1843 called *Philip Musgrave*.

Miss Louisa Murray, Mrs. J. V. Noel, Mrs. Annie Rothwell Christie, Watson Griffin, Mrs. S. Frances Harrison, W. D. Lighthall and others, which were usually published in the magazines or journals of the time. In more recent years clever short stories have been written by the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, Marjory Mac-Murphy, Maud Ogilvy, C. L. Betts, the Rev. F. G. Scott, Stuart Livingston, Mrs. John E. Logan, Grace Dean McLeod Rogers, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Withrow, Miss F. G. Gwilt and F. Blake C.often. W. A. Fraser has very lately



William Kirby.

won considerable reputation in this direction, while E. W. Thompson has made a distinct mark by his *Old Man Savarin* and similar stories. But the central work of Canadian romance up to a very few years ago and one which will hold a permanent place, despite admitted faults of style, was William Kirby's *Le Chien D'Or* (1877). This novel brings before the reader much of the early stirring life of French Canada and has made Mr. Kirby the founder of a school of which Gilbert Parker is the most famous exponent. Of the

story indeed the latter has spoken as being "a veritable mine of information and research, a powerful and admirable piece of romance."

It was Sara Jeannette Duncan (Mrs. Everard Cotes), however, who in 1890 first came really before the reading world as a Canadian novelist, with her charming volume entitled *A Social Departure*. Other more or less popular works from her pen have since been steadily issued. Her example was followed in 1891 by Miss Lily Dougall, of Montreal, with *Beggars All*. A number of well-received volumes have since been written by Miss Dougall and been widely read far from the shores of her native land. Edmund E. Sheppard had meanwhile written three novels—notable for their clever character and dialect sketches—*Dolly*; *Widower Jones*; and *A Bad Man's Sweetheart*. Grant Allen, a Canadian by birth, has made himself generally popular by a number of novels, but as they in no sense touch Canada or Canadian life and history and were neither written nor published here they can hardly be included in Canadian literature. So in a great measure with the works of Robert Barr—"Luke Sharpe"; and those of Margaret M. Robinson, authoress of *Christie Redfern's Troubles* and other popular stories. Very different has it been with Gilbert Parker. Intensely proud of his country and inspired to the point of enthusiasm by its picturesque and peculiar annals he has produced a series of novels which have not only made him famous in English-speaking countries but have illustrated Canadian history and adorned our native literature. The following is a complete list of his works to the end of 1898:

A Lover's Diary (Poetry).

Around the Compass in Australia.

The Wedding Day (A Drama).

Pierre and His People.

An Adventurer of the North.

The Translation of a Savage.

The Chief Factor.

A Trespasser. Mrs. Falchion.

The Trail of the Sword.

When Valmond came to Pontiac.

The Seats of the Mighty.

The Pomp of the Lavillettes.

The Battle of the Strong.

It is safe to say that the Canadian novel has now

come to stay, and that one of the most brilliant pages in our national literature has opened up to view. Charles G. D. Roberts' *Forge in the Forest* is a striking illustration of this fact. J. Macdonald Oxley has won a high and deserved reputation as the "Henty" of Canada. Miss Joanna E. Wood, in her *Judith Moore* and *The Untempered Wind*, has written a pair of very creditable Canadian stories. Mrs. S. Frances Harrison, in *The Forest of Bourg Marie*, has produced a work which shows dramatic power and much descriptive skill, while W. D. Lighthall in his recently published novel, *The False Chevalier*, William McLennan in *Spanish John*, Edgar Maurice Smith in *Auristes the Gaul*, Miss Blanche Lucille Macdonell in *Diane of Ville Marie*, and Ralph Connor (Rev. Charles Gordon, of Winnipeg) in *Black Rock*, have written stories which are a credit to the literature of our country. Mrs. Henshaw—"Julian Durham"—of Victoria, B.C., and Miss Marshall Saunders, of Halifax, N.S., have also, from the ends of the Dominion, and three thousand miles apart, lately produced novels of considerable merit.

In poetry Canada has always deserved, though it has not always received, a high place. I must pass over the brilliant French school, which is elsewhere dealt with, and which has conferred such honour upon Canadian literature. One word must, however, be said of Louis Honore Fréchette, who has received the laureated approval of the French Academy; who has been honoured by the Queen with a C.M.G.; and was lately described by Professor Leigh Gregor, of McGill University, Montreal, as the acknowledged chief of French-Canadian *litterateurs*. A passionate admirer of Victor Hugo, a champion of sentimental relations with France, an adherent of the modern school of liberal thought, an assailant of the British historical record in this country, yet a believer in the stability and advantages of British rule, and a most eloquent poet of his people, he has certainly reached a high and secure place in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. Charles Heavyside, Charles Sangster, Alexander McLachlan, William Kirby, John Reade and Isabella Valancey Crawford hold the highest place amongst the earlier poets of English-speaking Canada. Others of the middle of the century who must be mentioned are J. J. Procter, Isidore

G. Ascher, Helen M. Johnson, Jennie E. Haight Harriet Annie Wilkins, Pamela S. Vining, William Wye Smith, Annie L. Walker, Rev. Edward Hartley Dewart, Prof. E. J. Chapman, Evan McColl, George Martin, Mrs. Susanna Moodie, John F. McDonnell, Rhoda Ann Page (Mrs. Faulkner), William Pittman Lett. New Brunswick poets of an earlier day were the Hon. Jonathan O'Dell and William Murdoch. Magnus Sabiston, of St. John, also wrote some clever verse, and James De Mille found time amidst his novel writing for the publishing of some excellent poetry. So in Nova Scotia, with Oliver Goldsmith, James Hogg, John McPherson, Thomas Knight and C. M. DesBrisay. I cannot resist quoting here the following tribute to Sangster and McLachlan, written in 1864 by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Dewart as a Preface to his volume of *Selections*—a work in which he rendered a truly pioneer service to Canadian literature:

"Among those who have most courageously appealed to the reading public, and most largely enriched the poetic literature of Canada, the first place is due to Charles Sangster. The richness and extent of his contributions, the originality and descriptive power he displays, the variety of Canadian themes on which he has written with force and elegance, his passionate sympathy with the beautiful in nature, and the chivalrous and manly patriotism which finds an utterance in his poems, fully vindicate his claim to a higher place in the regard of his countrymen than he has yet obtained. Alexander McLachlan has also evinced that he possesses in a high degree the gift of song. In the opinion of many, he is the sweetest and most intensely human of all our Canadian bards. As Sangster and McLachlan are quite unlike, and each possesses a strongly marked individuality of his own, any comparison between them is inappropriate, and might be unfair to both. In elaborate elegance and wealth of descriptive power, in the success with which he has treated Canadian themes, and in something of Miltonic stateliness and originality of style, Sangster has certainly no equal in this country. But in strong human sympathy, in subtle appreciation of character, in deep, natural pathos, and in those gushes of noble and manly feeling which awaken the responsive echoes of every true heart, McLachlan is equally peerless."

Of Heavysse's *Saul* the North British Review of August, 1858, declared that it was "Indubitably one of the most remarkable English poems ever written outside of Great Britain." Amongst

English-speaking poets of the present day in Canada, Roberts, Campbell and Lampman are easily first in popular esteem.* It would be a difficult task to anywhere find more eloquently patriotic verse than some of Roberts' productions; more beautiful descriptive poetry than in Campbell's *Lake Lyrics*; or a more delicate witchery than there is in many of Lampman's fugitive pieces. Take, for instance, this from the *Lake Lyrics*:



Charles Sangster.

"Domed with the azure of heaven,
Floored with a pavement of pearl,
Clothed all about with a brightness,
Soft as the eyes of a girl.

Girt with a magical girdle,
Rimmed with a vapour of rest,—
These are the inland waters,
These are the Lakes of the West."

* NOTE. See article by Mr. A. B. De Mille elsewhere in this Section.

A word may be said here regarding the dramatic work of William Wilfrid Campbell. The public knows little of them, but his two tragedies, "Mordred" and "Hildebrand", show marked power. Of his treatment, Thomas Wentworth Higginson has spoken as being "grim and unflinching but very strong." To return to the general subject of poetry, the following little verse of Lampman's upon "Autumn" illustrates his beautiful touch:*

"The wizard has woven his ancient scheme,
A day and a star-lit night;
And the world is a shadowy pencilled dream,
Of colour, haze and light."

Apart from these poets in the sense of popularity, but ranking with them in the power and brilliancy of his verse, is Charles Mair. The day will surely come when his drama of *Tecumseh* will rank among the great literary productions of our country, not only in the library of the student or the opinion of isolated critics, but in the minds of the people as well. The other Canadian poets of the last thirty years are very numerous and their poetry of most unequal merit. John Reade, of Montreal, must be placed amongst the highest and best. The special qualities of his verse have been described as sweetness and culture. For popularity and grasp of poetic dialect Dr. W. H. Drummond also holds a high place. Amongst those not referred to by Mr. De Mille or Dr. O'Hagan elsewhere in this volume, Dr. Theodore H. Rand, W. D. Lighthall, A. H. Chandler and the Rev. C. P. Mulvaney, Kate Seymour Maclean, Arthur G. Doughty, Thomas O'Hagan, Rev. A. W. H. Eaton, John Henry Brown, J. A. Logan (Barry Dane), Mrs. Blewett, Bernard McEvoy, Hereward K. Cockin and Mrs. S. A. Curzon, have published volumes of verse which deserve high commendation. Bliss Carman, a most charming and brilliant poet, has long since made his home in the States and his verse has lost the Canadian colour which it once possessed in *Low Tide on Grand Pré* (1893).

Among politicians the late Hon. Joseph Howe, Sir J. D. Edgar, the Hon. David Mills, Nicholas Flood Davin and, especially, the late T. D'Arcy McGee have written some excellent poetry.

*NOTE. The death of Archibald Lampman, as these pages are going through the press, is a distinct loss to the best elements in Canadian literary life.

Facts of this nature afford a pleasant indication of growing national culture. R. F. Kernighan is well known by his *nom de plume* of "The Khan" and some of his poems are so redolent of the farm and country life of the people and so instinct with the spirit of the soil as to have not only met a wide popularity but merited a permanent place in Canadian literature. Arthur J. Stringer is another Canadian who, in isolated poems of great merit, has shown the possession of distinct power. Others who must be mentioned are T. Arnold Haultain, J. W. Bengough, Walter A. Ratcliffe, John Stuart Thomson, Helen M. Merrill, Arthur Weir, Phillips Stewart, J. A. Richey, J. E. G. Roberts, Mary Barry Smith, H. L. Spencer, Robert Reed, John Inrie, T. G. Marquis, A. M. Taylor, Francis Rye, John Lowry Stuart, H. R. A. Pocock, Mary Morgan (Gowan Lea), Annie Campbell Huestis, A. R. Garvie, George T. Lanigan, Barry Stratton, W. A. Sherwood, C. L. Barnes, C. D. Shanly, C. E. Jukeway, K. L. Jones, T. R. Ramsay, J. R. Newell, George Gerrard, E. W. Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Yule, Mrs. W. H. Clarke, J. E. Pollock, Stuart Livingston and Clara Mountcastle.

It is a far call from poetry to science and kindred subjects but in the latter department of literature Canada has excelled even many older countries. Sir William Dawson, Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, Dr. George M. Dawson, Sir William Logan, Dr. H. Youle Hind and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt rank high in the scientific world. Elkanah Billings, Prof. Henry How, Henry Poole, Prof. J. B. Cherriman, William Cowper, Prof. Henry H. Croft, George and James Barnston, the Rev. William Hincks and Prof. Charles Smallwood were voluminous writers in their day on subjects ranging from geology to meteorology. Professors John Watson and J. Clark Murray in philosophy; Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill, Professor John Macoun and Dr. Alexander Milton Ross in natural history; the late Professor George Lawson, James Fletcher and G. U. Hay, in botany, &c., have won a distinct place. Horatio Hale, Dr. G. F. Mathew, Dr. R. M. Bucke, Prof. E. J. Chapman, Prof. B. J. Harrington, Prof. R. W. Ellis, Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, Dr. Robert Bell, G. C. Hoffman, Dr. William Saunders, F. D. Adams, Prof. D. P.

Penhallow, Dr. E. Gilpin, Jr., Prof. W. H. Pike, Rev. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, R. G. McConnell, Principal Loudon, of Toronto University; Prof. H. T. Bovey, Prof. L. W. Bailey, H. M. Ami, Robert Grant Haliburton, q.c.; Edward E. Prince, Dr. Neil MacNish and Prof. John Campbell have all earned high reputations for scholarship or original research and for publications connected with some branch or other of the field of science. A most important subject in Canada which may be referred to here is Forestry and the general question of preserving the forests of the country. It has been dealt with most fully and authoritatively over a long term of years and in many publications by the late R. W. Phipps, and by A. T. Drummond, Edward Jack, J. C. Chapais, H. B. Small and Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. In the interesting subject of numismatics Stanley Clark Bagg and R. W. McLachlan have written much.

In legal literature some good work has been done in Canada. The late Sir J. J. C. Abbott on Insolvency and Railway law; Sir J. D. Edgar and F. H. Chrysler on Insolvency law; C. O. Ermatinger, q.c., and Thomas Hodgins, q.c., on Franchise law; J. A. Barron, q.c., on *Conditional Sales*; E. Douglas Armour, q.c., on *Titles*; Hon. D. Girouard and Dr. J. J. Maclaren, q.c., on *Bills and Notes*; W. D. McPherson and J. M. Clark on Mining laws; Hon. R. A. Harrison on Municipal law; C. M. Holt on Insurance law; Harry Abbott, q.c., on Railway law; and the Hon. H. E. Taschereau on Criminal law; have written authoritatively. Francois Joseph Cugnet, P. G. Mignault, q.c., J. R. Cartwright, John Crankshaw, L. A. Audette, E. Lareau, G. S. Holmstead, C. H. Stephens, S. Pagnuelo, q.c., S. R. Clarke, Alfred Howell, A. T. Hunter, W. Howard Hunter, G. W. Wickstead, q.c., Hon. J. R. Gowan, c.m.g., R. E. Kingsford, A. H. Marsh, q.c., Hon. Archer Martin, Hon. Michel Mathieu, Chief Justice Sir T. W. Taylor, Alexander Leith, q.c.; Joseph Doutre, q.c., Judge Maclennan, Christopher Robinson, q.c., and F. J. Joseph, R. Vashon Rogers, Jr., Henry O'Brien, q.c., Hon. T. K. Ramsay, Sir James Lukin Robinson, J. P. Foran, q.c., County Court Judges J. S. Sinclair and J. G. Stevens, have published volumes upon special branches of Canadian law or practice.

Others who have written much, though in a less definite form, are Edward Carter, q.c., and Dr. James Kirby, of Montreal; John King, q.c., C. R. W. Biggar, q.c., and D. E. Thompson, q.c., of Toronto; Benjamin Russell, q.c., M.P., of Halifax; and R. Stanley Weir, D.C.L., of Montreal.

To ecclesiastical history and literature much has been contributed by Canadians, but only a few volumes of really first rank. Principal Grant in his *Religions of the World*; L'Abbé Auguste Gosselin in his *L'Eglise Du Canada*; Prof. William Clark in his "Life of Savonarola"; Dr. William Gregg in a History of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; M. Faillon in his great work upon the annals of Canadian Roman Catholicism, *L'Histoire de la Colonie Francaise*; have occupied high ground in a distinctly able manner. The foremost Methodist writer of the past has been Dr. Egerton Ryerson, and perhaps the best known one of the present is the Rev. Dr. Albert Carman. The most valuable historical work done in that Denomination has been by the Rev. Dr. George H. Cornish, the Rev. George Playter, the Rev. Dr. John Carroll and the Rev. Dr. T. Watson Smith. The latter's History of his Church in the Maritime Provinces is of much value. The Rev. Dr. Mathew Richey wrote voluminously. The Church of England in Canada has produced many able writers, but few great literary works. Bishop Strachan and Bishop Bethune of Toronto, Bishop G. J. Mountain of Quebec, Bishop Hellmuth of London, Bishop Oxenden and Bishop Fulford of Montreal, Bishop Medley and Bishop Kingdon of Fredericton and Bishop Charles Inglis of Halifax, have in their time written upon various ecclesiastical topics—the first named being one of the strongest controversialists in Canadian annals. Volumes of some value upon Church history have appeared, from time to time, by the Rev. H. C. Stuart, Dr. T. B. Akins, the Rev. A. Wentworth Eaton, F. C. Wurtele, Archdeacon Roe, Rev. Dr. John Langtry and S. Herbert Lee. The Rev. Dr. John McCaul wrote upon religious as well as classical subjects. The Rev. J. de Soyres has written several interesting religious books. Presbyterianism has not been very productive in a literary sense, and its best known names are those of the Rev. Dr. James McGregor, Dr. Robert Burns, Dr. R. F. Burns, Dr. Alexander Mathieson, Dr.

John Jenkins, Principal Grant and Dr. Gregg. Dr. William Cochrane wrote some interesting religious works, as did Dr. William Ormiston. Dr. George Patterson and Professor John Campbell are known in connection with various historical subjects, while Dr. John Laing has written much on controversial topics of current importance. The Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell wrote a useful History of St. Gabriel St. Church in Montreal.

The literary productions of Roman Catholicism include the works of M. Faillon and L'Abbé Gosselin in particular, and much of the historical and poetic literature of French Canada in general. Its influence upon the development of Canadian culture has been upon the whole distinctly beneficial. Bishop Jean Langevin, Archbishop O'Brien, Mgr. C. Tanguay, Mgr. Têtu, Dean Harris, Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier, Rev. J. M. Coffee, J. K. Foran, Rev. Æneas McDonell Dawson, Rev. Dr. J. R. Teefy, Rev. J. B. Dollard and Thomas O'Hagan have largely contributed to the pages of Canadian Catholic literature. Miscellaneous writers who may be mentioned in connection with religious literature in Canada are the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild, the Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, the Rev. Dr. John Carry, the Rev. Dr. T. E. Bill—*The Baptists in Canada*—the Rev. Dr. J. M. Cramp, Dr. R. A. Fyfe, Dr. Henry Wilkes, Dr. Abraham de Sola, the Rev. Dr. J. M. King. Professor William Clark, already mentioned, in many published lectures and essays has proved himself one of the most cultured and scholarly of Canadian authors. Charles Lindsay in his *Rome in Canada* (1878), and in an earlier work upon the Clergy Reserves, assumes a strongly controversial position, but admitting this, the volumes are still of distinct interest and value.*

In bibliography G. B. Faribault, Philéas Gagnon, William Kingsford, H. J. Morgan, and W. R. Haight have done good work. I have referred elsewhere to the volume of *Selections from Canadian poetry* made in 1864 by Dr. Dewart. This was supplemented in Quebec in 1874 by Edmund

*NOTE. For more detailed data regarding books bearing on Denominational matters in Canada see the following portions of this work:

Anglican	Page 439, Volume II.
Methodist	322 " II.
Catholic	551 " II.
Presbyterian	102 " IV.

Lareau with his *Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne*; in 1881, by Dr. L. P. Bender's *Literary Leaves*, and in 1889 by W. D. Lighthall's *Songs of the Great Dominion*. In this connection Sir J. G. Bourinot's work upon Canadian Intellectual Development; Miss J. E. Wetherell's *Later Canadian Poets*; Mrs. Frances Harrison's "Birthday Book"; L. H. Taché's *La Poesie Francaise*; William McLennan's volume of translations entitled *Songs of Old Canada*; Prof. George M. Wrong's two annual volumes reviewing Canadian historical publications; and the *Patriotic Selections* by the Hon. G. W. Ross, are of value and interest. And, turning to another line of literary work, reference must be made to a volume of great value written by Mr. J. H. Bartlett and dealing with the coal, iron and steel development of Canada. George E. Drummond and B. T. A. Bell have written largely on the same subject, while Prof. A. B. Wilmott has recently published a useful work on the *Mineral Wealth of Canada*. The late Charles F. Smithers, the late James Stevenson, George Hague, Byron E. Walker and Professor Adam Shortt, of Kingston, have written largely upon either the practice or history of banking in Canada.

In controversial or political literature the names of Bishop Strachan and Dr. Ryerson stand pre-eminent. Associated with them in the old days of pamphleteering activity were William Lyon Mackenzie, the late Chief Justice W. H. Draper, c.b., Sir John Beverley Robinson, Dr. William Dunlop, the Hon. R. B. Sullivan and the Hon. William Morris. A little later came Sir Francis Hincks, the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Ogle R. Gowan, T. D'Arcy McGee, the Hon. William McDougall, the Hon. W. H. Merritt, Sir A. T. Galt, John Sheridan Hogan, and the Hon. Alexander Morris. In Lower Canada were L. J. Papineau, H. S. Chapman, D. B. Viger, Andrew Stuart, and later on, Joseph Royal. In the Maritime Provinces the Hon. John G. Marshall, George and G. R. Young and Pierce Stevens Hamilton wrote largely. In more recent years the late Sir John Schultz, the late Hon. Thomas White, the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, L. G. Desjardins, the late John Maclean, the Hon. C. C. Colby, Sir David Macpherson, W. A. Foster, q.c., the Hon. James Young and J. S.

Ewart, q.c., have written largely upon political subjects. In medicine, Dr. Henry Howard, Dr. A. T. Holmes, Sir James Grant, m.d., Sir W. H. Hingston, m.d., Dr. James Bovell and Dr. Anthony Von Iffland have written much, while Dr. William Canniff's *History of the Medical Profession* in Upper Canada is of importance for reference.

There is a very large and increasing mass of general literature in Canada—of books which can hardly be placed under distinct heads and yet which ought to be mentioned in such a review as this. E. T. D. Chambers, by his descriptive works upon the sports and scenery of Quebec; F. Barlow Cumberland, by his *History of the Union Jack*, and J. W. Tyrrell, in his popular *Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada*, have earned a place in Canadian literature. J. Hampden Burnham has published a useful book entitled *Canadians in the Imperial Service*. The Hon. J. H. Gray wrote one interesting volume of a proposed *History of Confederation* but never completed the work. The Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee wrote upon "Federal Governments", and, like everything which he treated, the result was attractive and valuable. During this year (1898) there has appeared a most useful work upon "Steam Navigation in Canada", by James Croil. Jehu Matthews, in his *Colonist and the Colonial Question* (1872), published one of the earliest works of importance upon Imperial Federation. Oliver A. Howland, in his *New Empire*, affords a most interesting review of the growth of existing Imperial conditions. Sir Sandford Fleming and Thomas C. Keefer, c.m.g., have written much upon questions connected with the material development of the country. So with Dr. George R. Parkin, c.m.g., in his eloquent volume upon Imperial Federation. His *Life and Letters of Edward Thring*, published late in 1898, is, however, the most important of his literary works. Amongst miscellaneous Canadian authors dealing with subjects not exclusively, or mainly, Canadian, perhaps the highest place should be given to Lieut.-Colonel George T. Denison, whose *History of Cavalry* (1877), in competition with the works of officers from many countries, won a prize offered by the Emperor of Russia for the best work upon the subject. His *Modern Cavalry* (1868) had previously earned

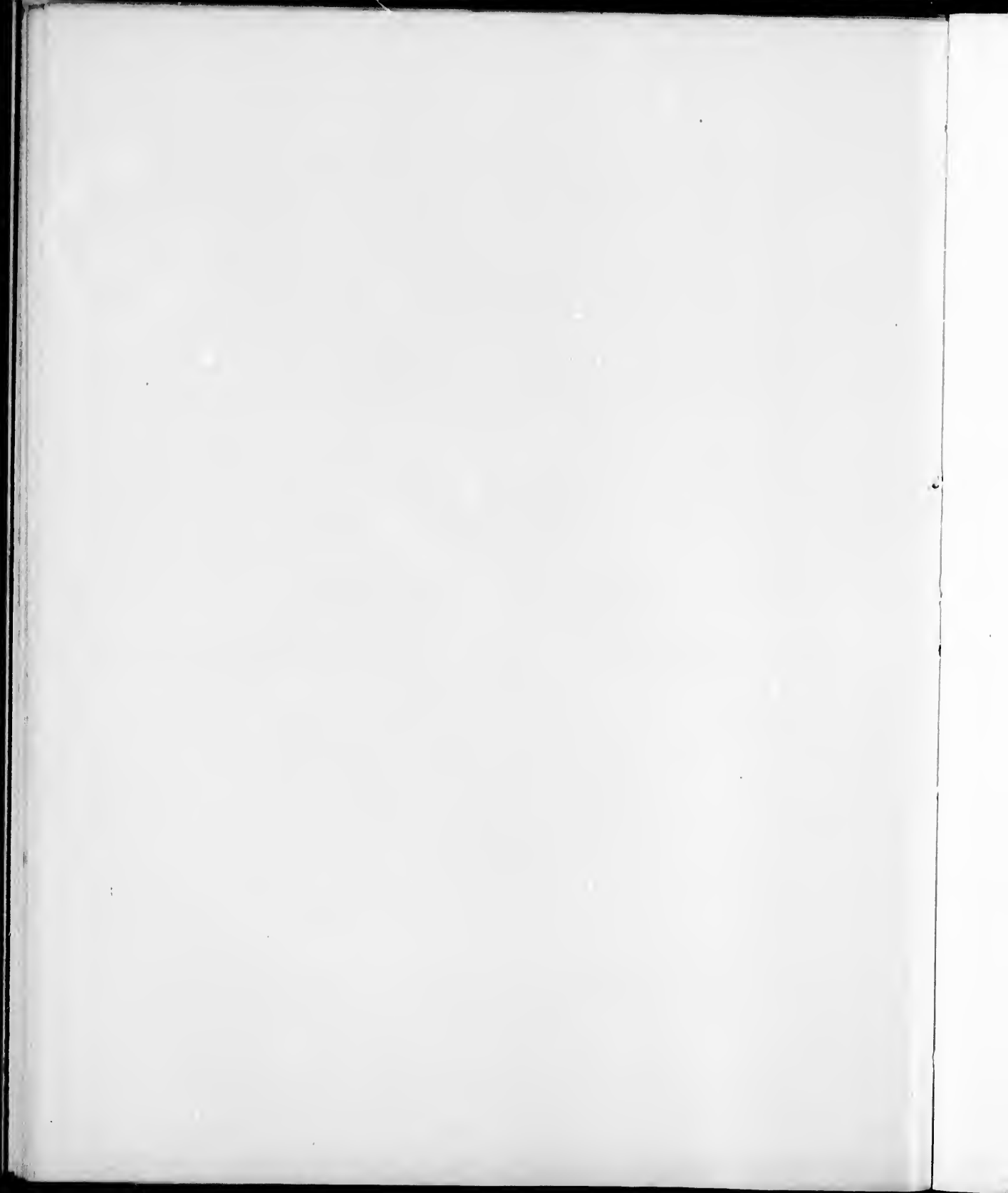
for him a distinct reputation. Upon general military matters in Canada Lieut.-Colonel L. T. Suzor wrote much in the early sixties. A word must be said for the work of the Hon. J. W. Longley, of Halifax, in the region of *Belles Lettres*. His little volume of essays entitled *Love*, published at the end of 1898, reaches a notable level of cultured expression. The various educational works of the Hon. G. W. Ross, of Toronto, are also of a high order; while his lectures on public topics have done much to promote a better tone in political life and discussion.

Outside of Canada many Canadians have of late years distinguished themselves. Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart., m.d., was a great medical writer; Dr. William Osler is to-day one of the chief medical authorities of the United States; Dr. Beattie Crozier has won a high place in English science and literature; Montague Chamberlain is an American authority in the realm of natural history; the late Bishop Gillis, of Edinburgh, was a voluminous writer on Roman Catholic polemics; Robert Barr, Grant Allen, May Agnes Fleming and Stinson Jarvis are well known in the world of novels; Ernest Seton Thompson has become widely popular in the United States by his work *Wild Animals I have Known*; the Hon. Charles Wentworth Upham has written some standard works on local American history; John Foster Kirk has won eminence in the United States as an historian; Dr. George McCall Theal's is the most eminent name in the historical literature of Cape Colony.

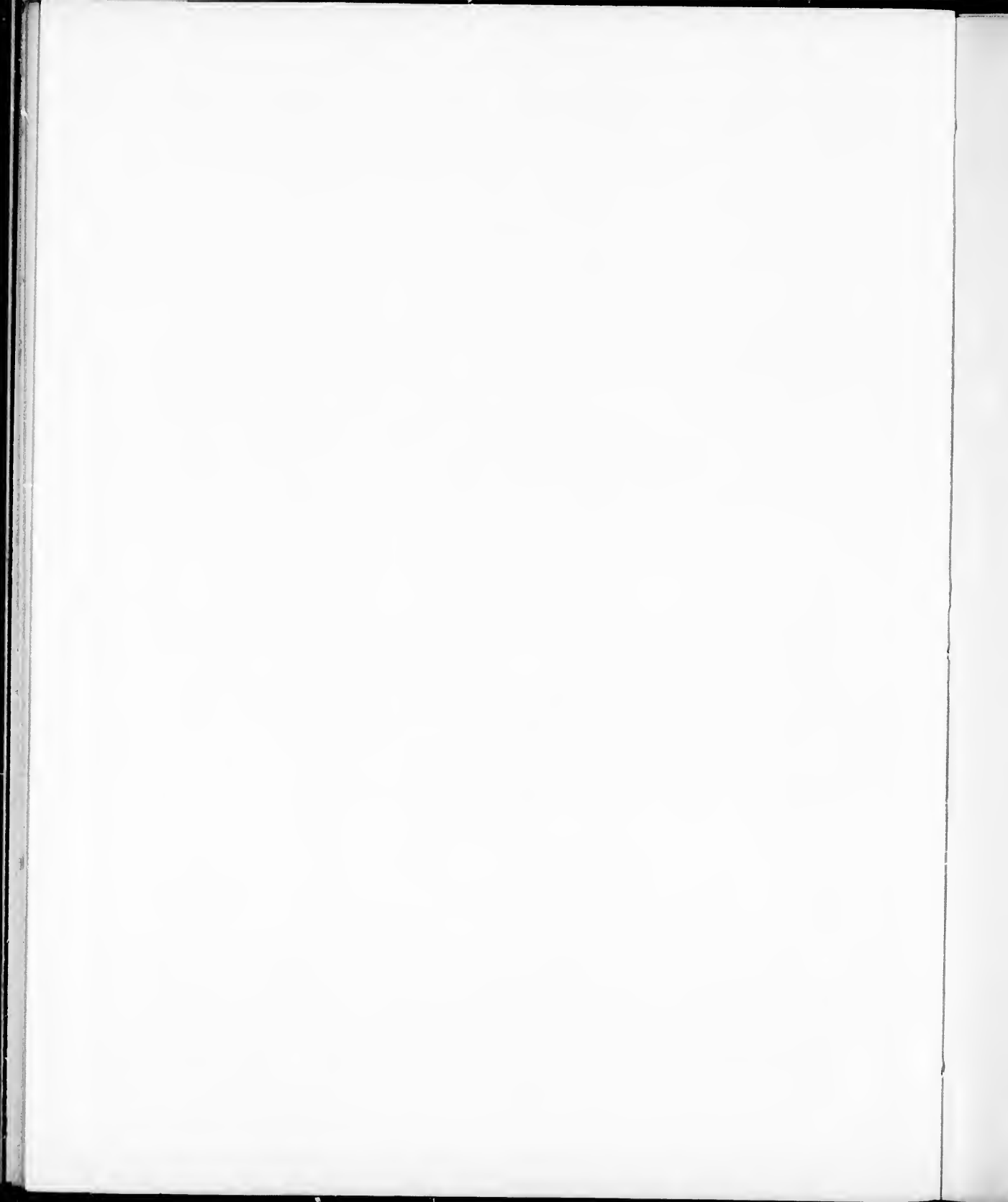
In this review of our literature it has been, of course, impossible to go into critical details. In any such summary there must also be omissions, but I think nearly all works of importance published or written in Canada, together with many written about Canada, have been referred to within this article, or in the Section of which it forms a part. There is amongst such a number of works necessarily much chaff with the corn. One volume is perhaps dull, another contains grammatical errors, another is poorly bound and printed, another is undeniably badly written. But in all of them there is something which speaks of, or for Canada, almost inarticulately in some cases, brilliantly in others. Yet in its purpose the least of the writers named and the most



GILBERT PARKER.







inferior of the works referred to have in some way helped to build a brick into the edifice of Canadian literature. And this is true in the main whether the volume be critical, or laudatory of matters Canadian, so long as the intention of the writer is honest and his effort reasonably fair.

Literature is not the product of an hour nor does its existence depend upon popularity. The personality of Homer is hard indeed to trace, yet he lives forever in his writings. So in the case of many Canadian authors, unknown by name to the masses of our people, who yet will live in history as part and parcel of the development of public thought through the perhaps imperceptible influence which their works have had upon other minds better able to express their sentiments or historical views. Let me repeat that Canadian literature is, and must be, a fact to all who look back of the ever-increasing volume of English-speaking books and ephemeral journals to the substantial sum total of Canadian works wrought out of the pioneer thoughts and lives and manners of our people—the natural products in their defects and in their virtues of the environment of the times. The literature of a country comes from within itself and must partake of the characteristics of the period. To

meet this fact a writer does not require to have lived continuously in Canada, but he must embody Canadian ideas or accurately describe Canadian conditions. And, whether we look at Canada from the days of Charlevoix to those of Garneau and Kirby, or of Fréchette and Parker, we cannot but see that there was always a growing literature, evolving gradually from an almost unnoticed condition into the final and full sun-light of national recognition. To-day the note of nationality—whether it be English-Canadian or French-Canadian in its local application and language does not matter so long as it rings true to the soil of our common country—is being struck, and with it comes a literature adequate to the whole range of Canadian progress and aspirations. For this as for every branch of our development we can truly say with Roberts:

"A deep voice stirs, vibrating in men's ears
As if their own hearts throbbed that thunder forth,
A sound wherein who hearkens wisely hears
The voice of the desire of this strong North—
This North whose heart of fire
Yet knows not its desire
Clearly, but dreams, and murmurs in the dream.
The hour of dreams is done. Lo! on the hills the
gleam!"

A REVIEW OF CANADIAN JOURNALISM

BY

THE EDITOR.

THE newspapers and journals of the Dominion embody in a clear and concentrated form the general progress and position of its people. In early days they partook of the limitations of pioneer life, and were not able to do much more than afford a certain amount of literary pabulum copied from English or American papers. Then came the period of keen political controversy, when able or progressive men sought the widening influence of the press in order to advance their views, especially those of reform, or change, or disaffection. Hence it is that during more than the first half of this closing century the intellectual supremacy in Canadian journalism seems to have been largely with the Liberals. After Confederation broader views—less sectional and sectarian—commenced to control the press. Party principles, however, continued to firmly divide the people as well as the papers until within the last decade, when a distinct loosening in this direction occurred for a time.

Meanwhile, a curious conflict within the lines of this journalistic development may be traced by those who look under the surface. It was a struggle between the influence of distant British newspaper standards—high-principled, impersonal, independent of petty monetary considerations—and the ever-present American newspaper ideal summed up in the words alertness, brevity, sensation, money. Had it not been for international forces operating over a long term of years against closer relations with the United States the influence of the press of that country must have been finally paramount. Mrs. Jameson, writing in 1838,* says that in the previous year in Upper Canada there were 178,065 local papers circulated in the Province which paid postage,

and 149,502 from other countries. Of the latter the majority were probably American, owing partly to contiguity, and partly to the high ocean postage. The evolution which resulted from this rivalry—one of which the people can hardly be said to have been themselves conscious—was a press which is neither British nor American, but purely a product of Canadian conditions and an embodiment of the peculiar national life of the Dominion.

Canadian newspapers are by no means perfect. Yet the press as a whole is far broader in view and has a wider knowledge of world politics than has that of the United States. This is a natural result of our Imperial position. It is also fully equal in the larger city dailies of the country to the great Provincial press of England—in some respects, perhaps, is superior to the newspapers of such cities as Liverpool, Manchester or Sheffield. But the press of Canada is sometimes sadly lacking in dignity. Cable news controlled by American Press Agencies in London and catering to the less cultured classes of the great Republic help to promote this result. Far more space as a consequence is often given to the follies of some alleged "noble organ grinder" or the marital troubles of an aristocrat—compiled perhaps at second-hand by an irresponsible and alien news agent from some gutter journal of the world's metropolis—than to the popular and editorial opinion in Great Britain of some important Canadian and Imperial event; such for instance as the announcement of preferential tariff arrangements or of a proposed Imperial postal policy. In minor matters an Englishman would be justified in sometimes calling our papers Provincial or petty. The otherwise ably edited press of the Maritime Provinces uses hardly any capital letters in its columns, while

* "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada."

the cleverly-conducted papers of British Columbia are personal, and at times abusive, to a degree which brings back to memory the days of Mackenzie and his opponents in Upper Canada. The system of importing plates from the United States to fill the inside pages of certain country weeklies and smaller dailies is also a distinct and unpleasant exception to the Canadianism which now so largely characterizes the press as a whole. But with these and other minor faults the Canadian press is none the less an honour to the country, well worthy of the pioneers who created it and of the great country from whose newspapers many of its founders came, or have drawn their truest inspirations.

The first paper published in British North America was the *Halifax Gazette*, in 1752. It is now an official organ called the *Royal Gazette*. It was followed in the Maritime Provinces by the *Acadian Recorder* (1813) and the *Chronicle* (1820). In New Brunswick the "Royal Gazette and New Brunswick Advertiser" was established by Christopher Sower, King's Printer, in 1785. In Prince Edward Island the first paper was the *Royal Gazette* (1791). In Lower Canada the *Quebec Gazette* was first issued in 1764, the *Montreal Gazette* in 1778, the *Quebec Mercury* in 1805, *Le Canadien* of Montreal in 1808, the *Montreal Herald* in the same year and *La Minerve* in 1826. In Upper Canada, or Ontario, the first paper was the *Upper Canada Gazette*, issued at Niagara in 1793, and this was followed by the *News of Kingston* in 1810, the *Recorder of Brockville* in 1820, the *Journal of St. Catharines* in 1826. All the papers mentioned were weeklies and many of them are still living as dailies. In the old North-West Territories (including Manitoba) the first paper was the *Nor'-Wester*, launched in 1859, and the first one permanently established in Manitoba after Confederation with Canada was the *Free Press* (1872). In British Columbia the *British Colonist* was the first paper of any permanence and was issued in 1858. The first Boys' paper published in Canada was issued (1857) at Upper Canada College, Toronto, by J. Ross Robertson.

The earliest newspaper published entirely in French was *Tant pis tant Mieux*, Montreal, 1778, with Valéantine Jotard as Editor, and the cele-

brated Fleury Mesplet as printer. The first daily paper in Canada was the *Montreal Daily Advertiser** (1833), and the first in Ontario was the *Royal Standard* (1836). This latter paper started a short-lived course on the verge of the Mackenzie and Papineau troubles with the announcement that it commenced its career "at a crisis big with unborn events, and instinct with the spirit of change." The first religious newspaper was the *Christian Guardian*, established under the fighting Editorship of Dr. Egerton Ryerson in 1829. The first penny paper issued in British America was the *Morning News*, published at St. John, N.B., from 1838 to 1863, by George E. Fenety.

The progress of the press as regards numbers was sufficiently rapid when once fairly entered upon. In 1824 there were in Upper and Lower Canada some nineteen newspapers, which increased until in 1836, according to Montgomery Martin's "History of the British Colonies," there were fifty journals altogether, of which thirty were published in Upper Canada. A Quebec daily called *Neilson's Quebec Gazette* was issued on the peculiar plan of appearing for three days of the week in French, and three in English. According to Munro's "History of New Brunswick" there were in 1855 two daily papers and twenty weeklies in that Province, in Nova Scotia three dailies and eighteen weeklies, and in Prince Edward Island five weeklies. At this period there seem to have been nearly 300 papers, all told, in the Provinces then constituting British North America. In 1864, according to statistics compiled for McKim's "Canadian Newspaper Directory" (1892) by Mr. E. B. Biggar, there were 22 dailies, 220 weeklies, 26 tri-weeklies, 12 semi-weeklies, 1 bi-weekly, 5 semi-monthlies, and 27 monthlies in the Provinces of the present Dominion. In 1874—seven years after Confederation—there were 46 dailies, 325 weeklies and 41 monthlies. In 1881, according to Rowell's "American Newspaper Directory," there were in Canada 567 journals, of which 61 were dailies, 407 weeklies, 58 monthlies, and the rest scattering. Ten years later McKim's *Directory* gives a detailed list of Canadian newspapers numbering 1,033, of which 97 were dailies, 653 weeklies and 217 monthlies. The feature of the development during the last

* George Johnson's *First Things in Canada*.

two decades mentioned was, therefore, evidently in the weeklies—the source of local news in the growing small towns and larger villages of the country.

An analysis of the press in 1891 shows that there were twenty-six papers devoted exclusively to agricultural and rural interests; 34 devoted to the interests of societies and brotherhoods; 10 to law; 32 to literature; 15 to medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and hygiene; 15 to temperance and prohibition; 43 to trade, finance and manufacturing; 7 to education, with 29 published as College papers. There were 144 papers published in other languages than English. Of these 126 were in French, distributed as follows: 115 in Quebec, 6 in Ontario, 2 in Manitoba, 2 in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia. There were also 13 German papers, all but one being in Ontario; four Icelandic papers and one Swedish. There were 100 religious publications of which 24 were classed as Roman Catholic, 15 as Church of England, 13 as Methodist, 10 as Presbyterian, 6 as Lutheran, 6 as Baptist, and 26 as belonging to other Denominations or else classed as "unsectarian." The table which follows gives a summarized view of the chief Canadian newspapers at the present time with the date and in the order of their foundation. They are nearly all dailies (morning chiefly) with the exception of about a dozen:

Name.	Location.	*Date of Foundation.
Royal Gazette	Halifax	1752
Gazette	Montreal.....	1778
Mercury.....	Quebec	1805
Herald	Montreal.....	1808
News	Kingston.....	1810
Acadian Recorder ...	Halifax	1813
Morning Chronicle ...	Halifax	1820
Recorder	Brockville	1820
Journal	St. Catharines	1826
La Minerve	Montreal.....	1826
Ontario	Belleville.....	1830
Intelligencer.....	Belleville.....	1834
Courier	Brantford	1834
British Whig	Kingston.....	1834

*NOTE. The dates of organization are, with some few exceptions, taken from McKim's *Newspaper Directory*. They were supplied to that publication by the papers concerned and may, therefore, be assumed to be correct.

Citizen	Ottawa	1844
Globe.....	Toronto	1844
Witness.....	Montreal.....	1845
Spectator	Hamilton	1846
Reporter	Galt.....	1846
Chronicle	Quebec	1847
Free Press.....	London	1849
Herald	Guelph	1847
Examiner	Charlottetown	1847
Presbyterian Witness..	Halifax	1848
Huron Signal	Goderich	1848
Dumfries Reformer..	Galt.....	1848
True Witness.....	Montreal.....	1850
Planet	Chatham	1851
Expositor	Brantford ..	1851
Review	Peterborough.....	1852
Casket	Antigonish.....	1852
Mercury.....	Guelph	1853
Times.....	Woodstock.....	1853
Beacon	Stratford.....	1854
Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.....	1854
Examiner.....	Peterborough.....	1855
Courier du Canada...	Quebec	1857
Canadian Post	Lindsay	1857
Guardian	Richmond	1857
Times.....	Hamilton	1858
Colonist	Victoria	1858
True Banner.....	Dundas	1858
Norfolk Reformer.....	Simcoe	1858
Globe	St. John	1859
Journal	St. Thomas.....	1859
Patriot	Charlottetown	1859
Advertiser	London	1863
Herald	Stratford.....	1863
Canadian Gleaner ...	Huntingdon	1863
St. Croix Courier.....	St. Stephen	1865
Banner	Chatham	1865
Le Monde	Montreal.....	1866
Star.....	Goderich	1866
L'Evenement	Quebec	1867
Times.....	Fredericton	1868
Star.....	Montreal.....	1869
Free Press.....	Ottawa	1869
Telegraph	St. John	1869
Telegraph.....	Quebec	1870
Mail and Empire	Toronto	1872
Free Press.....	Winnipeg	1872
Times.....	St. Thomas.....	1873
Morning Herald	Halifax	1875

Sun.....	St. John	1877
Times.....	Brockville	1878
La Patrie	Montreal.....	1879
Le Canada.....	Ottawa	1879
Le Soleil	Quebec	1880
L'Electeur	Quebec	1880
World.....	Toronto	1880
Gleaner	Fredericton	1881
Courrier du Canada.....	Quebec	1881
Transcript	Fredericton	1882
L'Etendard	Montreal.....	1883
Herald	Calgary	1883
Leader	Regina.....	1883
La Presse	Montreal.....	1884
Times.....	Victoria	1884
Journal	Ottawa	1885
Morning Guardian.....	Charlottetown	1885
Tribune	Calgary	1886
News-Advertiser	Vancouver	1886
Columbian	New Westminster.....	1886
Standard	Regina.....	1886
Star.....	St. Catharines	1887
Gazette	St. John.....	1888
World.....	Vancouver	1888
Herald	Hamilton	1889
Standard	St. Catharines.....	1890
The Miner.....	Nelson.....	1890
Tribune	Winnipeg	1890
Telegram	Vancouver	1890
Record	St. John	1893
Daily Province.....	Vancouver	1893
Morning Telegram	Winnipeg	1894
The Miner.....	Rossland	1896
News	London	1896

Canadian journalism has had a chequered career and the work of Canadian newspaper men has not always been upon the sunny side of life's great highway. The list of papers given above, however, with the length of time during which most of them have lived, affords ample evidence of the present existence of a substantial and paying business interest in all parts of the Dominion. But in the stormy days of our early journalism writers of skill and cleverness rose and fell with facility upon the waves of political unrest. Many a young man of ability struggled to make his way in journalism only to meet financial failure with his paper and perhaps with repeated papers. The well-known career of William Lyon Mackenzie is

an illustration of these conditions. His *Colonial Advocate* (1824-1833) was the stormy petrel of Canadian journalism. Its political policy and influence need not be dealt with here, but the reckless, ruthless style of personal writing which Mackenzie affected gave its tone to much of the newspaper work of that period.

The Maritime Provinces. A singularly vigorous and much more able man than Mackenzie was his Nova Scotia contemporary—the Hon. Joseph Howe. His name ranks as perhaps the greatest in Canadian journalism. The period in which he edited the *Nova Scotian*, 1827-41, 1844-56, was the most stirring in the history of the Maritime Provinces. Largely through his writings in his famous paper, Howe procured and assured the liberty of the press in that part of British America and obtained without civil strife the Provincial rights of self-government which are now the possession of all Canadians. Associated with him either in New Brunswick or in Nova Scotia in the great journalistic struggles of the time were men like John Sparrow Thompson of the *Nova Scotian* (father of the late Canadian Premier); George Edward Fenety, founder of the *Morning News* of St. John, N.B.; Hugh W. Blackader, Editor and proprietor of the *Acadian Recorder* from 1837 until his death in 1865; the Hon. William Annand, a journalist of much and varied experience. Jotham Blanchard was also a most energetic Reform journalist of this early period in Nova Scotia. He established the *Colonial Patriot* in 1827, was a Member of the Legislature and such a keen fighter that he wore himself out and died prematurely in 1838. Other press names of power in the Maritime Provinces, of that and a slightly later time, were those of J. H. Crosskill (1810-1855), William Garvie, Angus M. Gidney, Edward Willis, John Young (the famous "Agricola") and his son G. R. Young, G. J. Chubb and the Hon. Edward Whelan of the *Charlottetown Examiner*. Sir J. G. Bourinot was at one time connected with the *Halifax Reporter*. The Hon. Jonathan McCully, a Father of Confederation, was long connected with the *Halifax Chronicle*.

Several names stand out prominently in these Provinces during the period between the fifties and the eighties. The Hon. Simon Hugh Holmes, Premier of Nova Scotia for a time, was

proprietor and editor of the *Colonial Standard* of Pictou from its establishment in 1857 until 1878. The Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, afterwards Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, established the well-known *St. John Freeman* in 1849 as a Liberal and Roman Catholic organ, and of this he was Editor and proprietor until 1877. The name of the Hon. William Elder stands perhaps foremost during this period. Originally a Presbyterian clergyman he united scholarly attainments with journalistic ability and as Editor successively of the *Colonial Presbyterian*, the *St. John Morning Journal* and the *Telegraph* he ranks high amongst the greater newspaper men of Canada. John Livingston was a contemporary of William Elder's and was associated with him for some time in the editorial management of the *Telegraph*. Later on he established the *Watchman*, edited the *Moncton Times*, and from 1878 to 1883 the *St. John Sun*. For a time he also edited the *Toronto Empire*. His descriptive style was especially good.

The men of to-day in Maritime journalism are worthy of its past record. John James Stewart was in 1875 one of the founders of the *Halifax Herald*, the leading Conservative organ of Nova Scotia, and three years later assumed entire control of the paper. Robert McConnell, after years of varied journalistic experience, became in 1892 Editor of the *Halifax Chronicle*. In St. John, James Hannay of the *Telegraph*, 1863-83 and 1892-99; John Valentine Ellis, M.P., of the *Globe* (1862-99); and S. D. Scott of the *Sun* (since 1883) are distinctly able writers. The Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. J. W. Longley were connected for many years with the *Halifax Chronicle*, and the latter for some time with the *Recorder*. Mr. J. E. B. McCready edited the *Telegraph* of St. John for some years and is now (1899) Editor of the Charlottetown *Guardian*. Other names which must be mentioned in this connection are John T. Hawke of the *Moncton Transcript*, J. H. Crocket of the *Fredericton Gleaner* and the Hon. David Laird, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.—a veteran journalist of the Island Province.

Province of Quebec. Lower Canada has been the field of a most complex and varied journalism. Differences in religion, language and race, to say nothing of the most intensely personal and

political controversy have produced a ceaseless change in the character and life of its press. In only a few cases has continuity been a characteristic. *Le Canadien*, *La Minerve* or *L'Étendard* have gone through such alternations of publication, politics and management as to almost defy description. Perhaps the most prominent Editor of *Le Canadien*, which ceased to appear in 1896 after one of the most checkered careers on record, was M. Etienne Parent. He was a wonderfully vigorous journalist, who assumed charge in 1827, and holds a high place in the history of his profession in Quebec. *La Minerve* was started by Messrs. A. N. Morin and Duvernay. Its publishers were exiled after the Rebellion of 1837 and the paper did not re-appear until 1842.* Other journalists connected with its pages up to 1855 were John Phelan, Gérin-Lajoie and Raphael Belmare.

L'Avenir, started in 1848, included a brilliant band of young men amongst its contributors. The Chief Editor was the Radical and Republican leader in Quebec—Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion. Associated with him were journalists and politicians such as Papin, Daoust, Laberge, Blanchet, Doutré and Laflamme. *Le Pays*, started in 1851 as a Liberal organ, was edited by Messrs. Daoust, Dessaulles and Labreche Viger. *La Patrie* was first issued as a Conservative paper by Alfred Xavier Rembeau, and was afterwards edited by F. de la Ponterie, who in 1855 assumed charge of *La Minerve*. Other papers of this stormy political period were *Le Colonisateur*, with M. Mousseau, Adolphe Ouimet and L. O. David as successive Editors; *La Revue Canadienne*, established by Octave Letourneaux in 1848; *L'Opinion National*, started as a workingman's organ by Méderic Lanctot, and strongly opposed to Confederation. The late Hon. Thomas White, speaking in Montreal on November 5th, 1883, stated that "in enterprise the French papers have progressed quite as rapidly as their English contemporaries; and, considering the disadvantages under which they labour, the news coming to them in English and requiring to be translated, no one who knows anything about the work of a daily newspaper office can do other-

*NOTE. See an able *Lecture* on Newspapers in the Province of Quebec by Mr. Thomas White, M.P., delivered in Montreal on November 5th, 1883.

wise than wonder at the success they achieved as newspapers."

Lower Canada has produced a great many brilliant journalists of French origin and language, and a curiously significant branch of the development of its press has been the close relationship maintained between journalism and politics. Nearly all its political leaders have had a direct or indirect connection of this kind with the press—Sir Hector Langevin, who for a time edited *Le Courrier du Canada*, and the Hon. Thomas Chapais, who now edits that paper; the Hon. J. E.



The Hon. Felix Gabriel Marchand.

Cauchon, who, in 1842, established *Le Journal de Quebec*; the Hon. Joseph Tasse of *Le Canada*, Ottawa, and at a later period Editor of *La Minerve*, Montreal (1869-72); the Hon. M. A. Plamondon, the Hon. J. A. N. Provencher, the Hon. Joseph Royal, the Hon. F. X. A. Trudel, the Hon. Hector Fabre, c.m.g., the Hon. G. A. Nantel and the Hon. F. G. Marchand, now (1899) Prime Minister of the Province, are cases in point. The Hon. J. Israel Tarte still maintains an active journalistic connection, although a

Minister of the Crown at Ottawa. The roll of eminent names in French-Canadian journalism, however, is too voluminous to record in full, though some others must be mentioned in passing. The Hon. Pierre Bedard, N. Aubin, Georges Isidore Barthe, J. G. Barthe, the Hon. L. A. Dessaulles, J. P. Boucher-Belleville, Francois Magloire Derome, Jacques Edmond Dorion, V. P. W. Dorion and J. B. E. Dorion (the three irrepressible brothers), Alphonse Lusignan, Joseph Papin, Louis Ricard and Auguste Soulard are representative names in this connection.* Others of the present time are C. A. Dansereau, Jules P. Tardivel, Godfroy Langlois, Editor of *La Patrie*, Honore Beaugrand, Charles Marcell, A. Filiatreault, Paul Marc Sauvalle. The most prominent of all is perhaps the Hon. Trefle Berthiaume, M.L.C., proprietor of *La Presse*, the great French-Canadian evening paper. He served on the staff of several journals until in 1889 he acquired what was then a struggling paper of doubtful prospects but which to-day has a larger circulation than any of its compatriots.

Turning to English-speaking journalism in Quebec the prolonged and influential career of the *Montreal Gazette* first requires attention. Its earlier annals are fully dealt with elsewhere in this volume. In 1852 it became the property of Messrs. John Lowe and Brown Chamberlin, who conducted it with credit and success until 1870. The former became for a number of years Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, the latter Queen's Printer for the Dominion prior to Dr. S. E. Dawson's tenure of office. Other writers upon the paper during their time were Arthur Harvey, W. L. Tétu, John Reade and George Barnum. In 1870 Messrs. Thomas and Richard White came from Hamilton and obtained control of the *Gazette*. During the years which followed and up to the time when the former became Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, in 1886, his name as its Editor-in-Chief was the most prominent and respected in Quebec journalism—perhaps in that of all Canada. Through his ability, integrity of purpose and personal popularity he became not only a tower of strength to his paper, but also a leader of the Conservative party in such full measure as to make his premature death in 1888 the loss of a probable Prime Minister of the Do-

*NOTE. See M. Sulte's article elsewhere in this Section.

minion. Mr. R. S. White assumed editorial charge of the *Gazette* in 1886 and held the position with combined geniality and skill until 1896 when he was appointed Collector of Customs at Montreal. Mr. S. L. Kydd took his place on the paper, with J. C. Cunliffe—a graduate and Doctor of Letters of London University—and Mr. John Reade as assistants.

The latter name is one of deserved prominence in Quebec journalism. From the time of his arrival in Montreal in 1856 Mr. Reade has steadily contributed to the columns of the paper and since 1870 has been an editorial writer and book reviewer of note. Perhaps in this special work of his no man in Canada has done so much to promote a spirit of journalistic courtesy and fairness and to develop that literary culture which so distinctly marks the press of the Mother-land. Other writers on the *Gazette* during this period were James Kirby, D.C.L., George Spaight, Professor Sumichrast (now of Harvard University), and John Talon-Lesperance. The latter's pen name of *Laclede*, under which he contributed largely to the paper, covered some of the most graceful of Canadian newspaper literature. To Mr. Richard White in a business capacity the *Gazette* during the last thirty years has owed much.

Any detailed history of the other journals would be impossible. The Montreal *Herald* has had a fluctuating career and perhaps reached its height of success in the days of the Hon. E. Goff Penny, a journalist of the highest type—honourable, able and far-seeing. For some years following 1885 the Hon. Peter Mitchell was in control. Under the present-day management of Messrs. J. S. Brierley and J. E. Atkinson it is taking a new and vigorous lease of Liberal life and advocacy. The central figure of English journalism in Quebec today, however, is that of Mr. Hugh Graham, the proprietor of the *Star*. Since 1869, when, in conjunction with Marshall Scott and the late George T. Lanigan, he started it as an evening one-cent paper, the *Star* has grown to enormous proportions in both popularity and influence and has given the proprietor a high place in journalistic life. For nearly two decades past Mr. Henry Dalby has been actively associated with its editorial management. The Montreal *Witness* is another organ of public opinion which has exercised great

weight in the moral and religious field since its establishment in 1845 by the late John Dougall. It became a daily in 1860 during the visit of the Prince of Wales, and since 1870 has been under the editorial guidance of Mr. John Redpath Dougall, a son of the founder.

In the City of Quebec Dr. George Stewart edits with cultured skill the historic *Mercury*, and Mr. E. T. D. Chambers the *Morning Chronicle*—since 1896, when he succeeded Dr. Stewart, who had previously edited the paper from 1879. Scattered through the pages of Lower Canadian history are the names of many other men who have with more or less success edited or written for the newspapers of the passing seasons. The *Vindicator*, established in Montreal by Daniel Tracey, M.D., and edited by him for some years until his death in 1832, was the first Liberal English-speaking paper in that city. It had only a few years of troubled life. Sir Francis Hincks established the *Pilot* in Montreal in 1844 and did much during the four succeeding years to restore Baldwin and Lafontaine to power. William Bristow and Mathew Ryan were well-known contributors to its columns. The *Courier* was at this period a fighting journalistic force under the editorship of John Turner. The *Commercial Advertiser*, guided by a journalist named Parsons, was also an influential paper, while the *Gazette*, under the editorship of Robert Abraham (1843-8), and then of James Moir Ferris, and the *Herald*, edited by David Kinnear, kept up a vigorous political and journalistic rivalry. Mr. Abraham afterwards edited the Montreal *Transcript* from 1849 until his death in 1854. D'Arcy McGee established the *New Era* in 1857 for a brief lifetime of conflict. John Henry Willan did much good journalistic work in both Montreal and Quebec, as did George Sheppard, during the same period. Adam Thom appeared upon the surface at the time of the Rebellion and then like many another promising writer of that time subsided from view. William Andrew, Thomas Storrow Brown, Rollo Campbell, Robert Weir, Jr., Daniel Carey, Joselyn Walter, Thomas Cary, John Gibson, Thomas Andrew Turner, Thomas Sellar, Robert Middleton, J. F. McDonnell, David Chisholme were well known in their day. Names of a latter time are those of Carroll Ryan, F. Clifford Smith,

J. K. Foran, Frank Carrel and J. A. Chicoyne. *Province of Ontario*. Contemporary with the rise of William Lyon Mackenzie into journalistic notoriety in Upper Canada was the scattered establishment of many papers for the advocacy of, or opposition to, his Radical views—chiefly the former. Toronto was, of course, the centre of experiment and change in this connection. The *Upper Canada Gazette* (1793), for some years under the control of Dr. Horne, was Mackenzie's chief journalistic critic in earlier days. For some time also it was the medium of official or



Hugh Graham.

Government announcements, but in June, 1826, the administration decided to publish an organ which should mould public opinion from its own standpoint, and with this aim issued for a couple of years the *Loyalist* in connection with the official paper. In May, 1828, however, the experiment was abandoned, and for a few years the latter organ struggled on alone. The *Upper Canada Guardian*, edited for a few years by the traitor Wilcocks, collapsed with his death in the War of 1812. The *Tory Observer* was first

published in Toronto in 1820. In 1825 Francis Collins established for a time a Radical organ called the *Canadian Freeman* which had a stormy existence. The *Patriot*, a strong Conservative paper, was established in Toronto in 1833, and, until his death in 1840, was edited by Thomas Dalton. It was merged in the *Leader* about 1854. Chief Justice Sir John Hagarty was in his younger days editorially connected with this paper. In 1829 the *Courier*, a paper strongly Tory in politics and extremely loyal to British connection, was founded by George Garnett, afterwards Mayor and Police Magistrate of the City. The Editor for some years was Charles Fothergill. In 1838 Sir Francis Hincks started the *Examiner* as a Liberal organ, but in a few years left for Montreal and it was put in charge of James Lesslie and afterwards absorbed by the *Globe*. The *North American*, started by the Hon. William Macdougall in 1850 as a Liberal paper, lasted until 1857. By 1858 all these and other less important papers had ceased to appear. The *Weekly Messenger*, edited from 1853 to 1860 by William Lyon Mackenzie, had a somewhat precarious career.

The *British Colonist* was established by Hugh Scobie in 1838 and edited by him until his death in 1853—two years after he had turned the paper into a daily. It then came under the control of Samuel Thompson, until that time publisher of the *Patriot*, and also, for a season, of the *Toronto Herald*. From Mr. Thompson's editorial and financial control it passed, in 1858, into those of George Sheppard and Daniel Morrison—always remaining Conservative in politics. William Kingsford, afterwards celebrated as an historian, was for some time connected with its editorial columns. About 1865 the paper was absorbed by the *Leader*. The *Globe* came in 1844 and the *Leader* was established in 1852 by James Beaty as a moderate Reform paper. It was edited until 1867 by Charles Lindsey—formerly of the *Examiner*. In 1858 Samuel Thompson started the *Atlas*, aided by the Rev. Mr. Roaf, as a Tory organ, and controlled it for a short time. And then came the distinctly modern era of Toronto journalism. Mr. J. Ross Robertson, in 1866, was chiefly instrumental in founding the *Daily Telegraph*, which lasted for five years. In 1876

he established the *Evening Telegram*—one of the most successful papers in Canada. The *Mail* was founded in 1872 and the *Evening News* in 1880. The central figure of this latter journal during the following seven years was Mr. Edmund E. Sheppard, who as its Chief Editor, soon won a wide reputation for clever writing and radical sentiments—even to the point of favouring Canadian independence for a time. In 1887 he established *Saturday Night*, a weekly paper, which became very popular from his editorial contributions and those of a subsequent Editor—Joseph T. Clark—now well-known under the *nom-de-plume* of “Mack.” In December, 1895, Mr. Sheppard purchased the *Evening Star*, then a two years' old paper, and held possession for a time.

Of the *Globe* under George Brown, J. Gordon Brown, Mr. John Cameron and Mr. J. S. Willison it is hardly necessary to speak here. Mr. Willison is probably the ablest all-round political journalist in Canada at the present time. His career commenced in the office of the *London Advertiser* in 1882. During the next year he joined the *Globe* staff, and in 1890 became its Chief Editor. The editorial management of the paper has, of course, varied greatly in point of ability and sometimes, perhaps, in consistency during its half century of life. But its policy is a part of the history of the country, and need not be discussed here. As a newspaper it stands to-day at the height of its influence, and with a reputation which is steadily growing. The *Mail*, from its establishment in 1872 as a Conservative organ, has had a somewhat fluctuating career. Its first Editor and proprietor, Mr. T. C. Paterson, was a brilliant journalist, and made the paper a political power. But in 1877 it passed out of his hands into those of Messrs. John Riordan and Christopher W. Bunting. The latter was in control of the paper until his death in 1896, and his policy and career constitute an important but unwritten page in the history of Canada. The assumption of independence about the year 1886; the establishment of the *Empire* in 1887 by Sir John Macdonald, David Creighton and others as a Government organ, and its gallant fight for Conservative principles in the general elections of 1891; the final financial victory

of the *Mail* in the rivalry which followed, and the amalgamation of the two papers in 1895 as a single Conservative organ; are interesting events in the record of Canadian journalism and politics. From 1880 to 1885 Martin J. Griffin was the vigorous Chief Editor of the paper. Edward Farrer then for a second time became connected with its columns, to which Dr. Goldwin Smith also contributed, and in 1890 Arthur F. Wallis became Chief Editor, assisted in later years by W. H. Bunting and W. Sanford Evans.

A word must be said here as to the connection of Dr. Goldwin Smith with Canadian journalism. When he came to Canada in 1871 much was expected from his great literary reputation, and he at once plunged into the field of political and personal controversy. As a contributor to the *Canadian Monthly*; as the chief support, if not founder of the *Nation*—a literary journal which did not last very long; as the writer of a little magazine called the *Bystander* for a couple of years; as the founder of the *Toronto Week* in 1884, and a voluminous contributor to its pages during some three years; as a constant writer in Canadian, American and English magazines; as an editorial contributor in later years to the *Mail*, and for some years past to the *Farmer's Sun*; he has been exceedingly prominent in Canadian journalism. But all the enterprises with which he was closely connected have failed to influence the popular mind in any appreciable degree. Unfortunately, also, the strength of his personal prejudices from the time of George Brown to the later days of Sir John A. Macdonald, have contributed to give his pen a degree of vitriolic intensity which has had a distinctly detrimental effect upon the amenities of Canadian journalism. And, despite his own wide culture, this same cause has helped to retard rather than aid the development of Canadian literary culture. The example of moderation in treatment combined with brilliance of thought and expression, which he could have given Canada, would have been an untold benefit to its press. As it is, the bitterness of view and expression which he brought with him only intensified an evil already sufficiently prevalent.

The weekly papers of Toronto have been and are too numerous to review. They run from the *Christian Guardian* established in 1829; the

Orange Sentinel founded in 1870 and edited by a representative journalist—Edward F. Clarke, M.P.; the *Catholic Register* started in 1893 as a practical continuation of the celebrated *Irish Canadian*; the *Monetary Times* founded in 1866; to the *Westminster*, established in 1896 as an exponent of literary Presbyterianism. Meanwhile a Provincial press was slowly evolving out of the political chaos of Rebellion days and through the stormy period of the struggle for responsible government. The eastern part of the Province was first in this respect. The earliest Kingston newspaper, the *Gazette*, was published in 1801 and lasted until 1818, when it died. In 1810 the Kingston *Chronicle* made its appearance and was afterwards merged with a paper called the *News*, which had been previously started. The united paper has been published as a daily since 1851. About the same time (1819) the *Upper Canada Herald* appeared and lasted till 1851. In 1823 a paper was started called the *Watchman*, but it lived only one year. In 1829 the *Patriot* was established, but the subscription list and good will were soon transferred to Toronto. In 1830 the *Spectator* was started, and after a precarious existence of four or five years was discontinued. In 1834 the *British Whig* came into life, and is still vigorous and enterprising. The *Argus*, the *Advertiser*, the *Frontenac Gazette*, the *British American* and the *Statesman* also made their bow to the public during this period, and then, meteor-like, disappeared. According to a statement in the anniversary number of the *British Whig* (1895)—and to which I am also indebted for the above facts—the Editors or proprietors of these papers from 1810 onwards were: Stephen Miles, Charles Kendall, John Pringle, John Macaulay, Hugh C. Thompson, Ezra S. Ely, Walter Macfarlane, J. Dalton, John Vincent, Dr. Barker, Roy, Derbyshire, Hill, Cull, Bentley, Ogle R. Gowan, Samuel and John Rowlands, Waudby, Merrill, A. H. St. Germain, Greene, M. L. Pense, of the *Argus* (father of E. J. B. Pense, the present Editor of the *Whig*), Armitage, Armstrong and Carman.

Turning to the Western part of Ontario we find that the Hamilton *Spectator* was established in 1846 by Robert Reid Smiley. In 1864 Thomas and Richard White bought the paper

and published it for six years, when they went to Montreal and a new Company was formed. David McCulloch was its well-known Editor for many years. In 1880 A. T. Freed succeeded to the post and in 1894 J. Robson Cameron took his place. The *Times* started twelve years later (1858) and the *Herald*—edited since 1896 by J. L. Lewis—was established as late as 1889. Some eminent journalists of an earlier day in Upper Canada were connected with the Hamilton press—Alexander Somerville, William Gillespy, George Sheppard, Dr. M. H. Oliver, James Ross, Hugh Bowlby Willson, Alexander Robertson, the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh and others. In London the *Free Press* was established in 1849 by W. Sutherland. Messrs. Josiah and Stephen Blackburn took it over in 1852 and the former edited the paper with satisfaction to a large Conservative constituency in Western Canada until his death in 1890. He was succeeded by Mr. Malcolm G. Bremner, the present able Editor, who had been connected with the paper in various capacities from 1865. The London *Advertiser* was established by one of the veterans of Canadian journalism—John Cameron—in 1863. In 1875 Mr. Cameron founded the *Liberal* in Toronto as an organ of the Blake wing of the Reform party, but it lasted only a year. He was connected with the *Globe* from 1882 to 1890, when he returned to the *Advertiser*. The Hon. David Mills was also connected with this journal as Editor-in-Chief from 1877 to 1882. A well-known London paper in earlier days was the *Prototype* (1861), and its successor the *Herald and Prototype*, started as an evening paper in 1870, and lasting for about a decade. They were edited from time to time by journalists such as Daniel Morrison, Marcus Talbot, and Morgan Caldwell. The London *Star* had been issued as far back as 1831, by E. A. Talbot, who, in 1839, published for a time the London *Freeman's Journal*. The London *Times* had also a struggling existence in 1844-53. The *Daily News* of London, a comparatively new paper, has been edited since 1895 by Mr. C. B. Keenleyside.

Others notably connected with the Provincial press of Ontario were Lieut.-Colonel David Wylie of the Brockville *Recorder*; George Benjamin, founder of the Belleville *Intelligencer*; Rufus

Stephenson, founder of the *Chatham Planet*; Thomas McQueen, who established the *Huron Signal*; the Hon. James Young, Editor of the *Dumfries Reformer* from 1853 to 1863; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Editor and proprietor of the *Belle-ville Intelligencer* from 1853 to 1875 and again since 1896; the Hon. Michael Hamilton Foley of Brantford; the Hon. Thomas White, founder in 1853 of the *Peterborough Review*; W. H. Higgins, the founder of the *Whitby Chronicle*; the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh of the *Ottawa Citizen*; William Benjamin Wells, who wrote for many of our papers between 1834 and 1850; Robert Davis of the *Ottawa Daily Times*; Charles Roger of Port Hope, Millbrook and other places; J. D. Murray of Thorold, St. Catharines, etc.; James Innes of the *Guelph Mercury*; C. D. Barr of the *Lindsay Post*. Others well-known in their day were William Armstrong, David Beach, Robert Cooper, C. W. Cooper, Thomas Dalton, William Buckingham, J. W. Carman, H. J. Friel, William Harris, M. J. Hickey, the Hon. Charles Clarke, John Sheridan Hogan—whose brief but brilliant career was closed in 1859 by his violent death near Toronto, George Menzies, James McCarrroll, C. P. Mulvany, James Foley, James Johnson, the Rev. J. Inglis, Avern Pardoe, Rev. W. F. Clarke, T. P. Gorman, G. R. Pattullo, Nicholas Flood Davin, Douglas Brynner, George Johnson, Wm. Houston and L. P. Kribs.

Outside of Toronto, Hamilton and London, the most representative and able journalists of to-day in Ontario are perhaps A. F. Pirie of the *Dundas True Banner*, P. D. Ross of the *Ottawa Journal*, L. A. Magenis-Lovekin of the *Ottawa Free Press*, Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., of the *Woodstock Sentinel-Review*, E. J. B. Pense of the *Kingston Whig*, T. H. Preston of the *Brantford Expositor*, James S. Brierley of the *St. Thomas Journal*, J. R. Stratton, M.P.P. of the *Peterborough Examiner* and W. S. Dingman of the *Stratford Herald*. Journalism is, however, a wandering profession and Ontario has produced many other bright minds and pens now scattered throughout the Dominion. R. W. Shannon, J. A. Garvin, Horace Wallis, Fred Cook, J. A. Boyd, J. W. Dafeo, L. W. Shannon, Arch. Bremner, J. A. Phillips, J. D. Clarke, A. J. Magurn, Archibald McNee, J. Innes, McIntosh are some almost

random names in this connection. The following list of Presidents of the Canadian Press Association since its organization in 1859 is also largely representative of Ontario journalism:

Date.	President.	Place of Meeting.
1859.....	W. Gillespy.....	Kingston
1860.....	W. Gillespy.....	Toronto
1861.....	W. Gillespy.....	London
1862.....	D. McDougall.....	Toronto
1863.....	D. Wylie.....	Toronto
1864.....	Thomas White.....	Belleville
1865.....	Mackenzie Bowell.....	Brockville
1866.....	Thomas Sellar.....	Montreal
1867.....	J. A. Campbell.....	Goderich
1868.....	William Buckingham.....	Collingwood
1869.....	D. Wylie.....	Cobourg
1870.....	E. Jackson.....	Brantford
1871.....	James Somerville.....	Toronto
1872.....	John Cameron.....	Bracebridge
1873.....	Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	London
1874.....	H. Hough.....	Toronto
1875.....	John Cameron.....	Hamilton
1876.....	C. D. Barr.....	Toronto
1877.....	James Innes.....	Toronto
1878.....	James Shannon.....	Guelph
1879.....	A. Matheson.....	Kingston
1880.....	J. B. Traves.....	Toronto
1881.....	E. J. B. Pense.....	Port Hope
1882.....	George Tye.....	Toronto
1883.....	C. B. Robinson.....	Montreal
1884.....	G. R. Pattullo.....	Toronto
1885.....	J. A. Davidson.....	Toronto
1886.....	William Watt, Jr.....	Toronto
1887.....	J. J. Crabbe.....	Toronto
1888.....	E. H. Dewart, D.D.....	Toronto
1889.....	Roy V. Somerville.....	Toronto
1890-91.....	Andrew Pattullo.....	Toronto
1892.....	H. P. Moore.....	Ottawa
1893.....	A. F. Pirie.....	Toronto
1894.....	T. H. Preston.....	Toronto
1895.....	L. W. Shannon.....	Toronto
1896.....	J. S. Brierley.....	Toronto
1897.....	J. B. MacLean.....	Toronto

Manitoba and the North-West. On the 28th of December, 1859, William Buckingham, an English and Ontario journalist of experience, and William Coldwell of the *Toronto Leader*, established at the Red River Settlement the pioneer newspaper in all the vast region between Lake

Superior and the Pacific—*The Nor'-Wester*. That country was then in the early stages of its colonization and the difficulties were very great. But the little paper began with spirit. T. D'Arcy McGee, though it was not known at the time, acted as its Ottawa correspondent; George Shepard, who then had a very high reputation as a journalist, was a contributor, and F. W. Chessor was its English correspondent. Conflicts arose, however, with the Hudson's Bay Company and the paper soon found itself at war with the rulers though supported by the people—the latter a slight factor in that region and at that time. In 1862 Mr. Buckingham returned to Ontario and soon after Mr. Coldwell gave up his share in the enterprise to Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Schultz who, with James Ross, carried it on for a couple of years. From 1864 and through the stormy days of 1869-70 Dr. Schultz continued to issue it himself at intervals. For a short time afterwards it was in the hands of Dr. Bown. The *New Nation*, edited by an American named H. M. Robinson, was a Fort Garry product of the first Riel Rebellion and the organ of that movement. Thomas Spence, of Portage La Prairie, afterwards edited it for some years. The *Manitoban* was a weekly paper published in 1872 by Messrs. Coldwell and Cunningham, and *Le Mètis* was an organ of the Half-breeds, established in 1870 by Joseph Royal, afterwards Lieut.-Governor of the Territories and edited by him for some years. In 1872 it became *Le Manitoba*, and still exists edited by E. Trudel. The first daily in Winnipeg was the *Herald*, but it lasted for only a few months of the year 1877. A similar fate befell the *Manitoba Telegraph*, also a journalistic venture by Walter R. Nursey.

The *Free Press* (1872) is the only survival of those stirring days, but its influence is considerable in the Province and its position solid. Through his establishment of this paper and his position as its Chief Editor during twenty-one years, William Fisher Luxton stands out as the most prominent personality in Manitoban journalistic history. In February 1894 he founded the *Daily Nor'-Wester*—now known as the *Telegram* and as the Conservative organ in the Province—but only remained in charge a few months. In 1890 Mr. Robert Lorne Richardson, after

being connected with the *Winnipeg Sun* for some eight years, established the *Daily Tribune*, which has since become the special organ of Manitoba Liberalism and the champion of "National" schools. Various other papers have been started from time to time and many changes have occurred in Winnipeg journalism as in that of every large city. The names of David K. Brown, F. E. Molyneux St. John, F. C. Wade, George H. Ham, Arch. McNee, Acton Burrows, T. H. Preston, Amos Rowe, C. R. Tuttle, A. J. McGurn and Thomas A. Bell may be mentioned. In the Province generally there are a number of excellent weeklies growing steadily with the growth of the towns and villages.

In what is now the North-West Territories the first paper established seems to have been the *Saskatchewan Herald*, of Battleford, by P. G. Laurie, in 1878. John Livingston was for some years Editor of the *Calgary Herald*. But the chief name in the journalism of these great regions and one of the brightest in the press of all Canada is that of Nicholas Flood Davin. An orator in the highest sense, a writer of beautiful and vigorous English, an author of established reputation, and a well-known politician, his has indeed been a most interesting career. Founder of the *Regina Leader* in 1883 he was its Editor and proprietor until very lately. John J. Young of the *Calgary Herald*, and John K. McInnis, of the *Regina Standard*, must also be mentioned.

British Columbia. Although possessing even now a very small population in comparison with its area British Columbia, has, probably, in proportion to its inhabitants more newspapers than any other Province of the Dominion. Isolated as the Pacific Coast was until the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there was but a scanty population to be found then within its borders, and that was located chiefly on the seaboard, the greater portion being in Victoria and New Westminster. From the rush of miners in the fifties into the Cariboo district, and until the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the foundation of the City of Vancouver, the people of British Columbia depended to a great extent for their news of the outer world—at least for more complete details than could be obtained from brief press despatches—upon the newspapers of San

Francisco, U.S.A., with which place there was regular and frequent communication by steamer. This dependence on and close intimacy with San Francisco had results which remain apparent in many ways, although new conditions brought about by the completion of the Railway and by the influx of people from Eastern Canada, are rapidly obliterating these indications of the old order. In no field, perhaps, is this change more marked than in that of journalism.

The first newspaper published on the British Pacific coast was one at Victoria in 1857. It was printed from a French font of type on an old-fashioned French hand-press. The Bishop of the Catholic Diocese, a French-Canadian, was the promoter of the enterprise, and Comte Paul de Garro, who left France after the *coup d'état* of 1851, was the Editor. It was printed in the French language, and lived for only two or three months. The next publication was in May, 1858, when Messrs. Whitton and Towne, two Americans, started the *Victoria Gazette*. This was followed a month later by the *Vancouver Island Gazette*, published by Frederic Marriott which, however, only existed for a month, being followed to the journalistic graveyard by its predecessor in December, 1858. The next newspaper to appear (Dec., 1858) was the *British Colonist* which, under the latter part of the name, has remained in the field until the present time. It was originally edited and managed by the late Hon. Amor de Cosmos—a noted pioneer politician and journalist of the Province. He remained in harness until 1866, when he was succeeded by Mr. D. W. Higgins, who conducted the paper during the next twenty years. Some of those associated with this veteran journalist of British Columbia, or succeeding him in editorial control of the journal, were the late Hon. John Robson (1869-75), afterwards Premier of the Province, Leonard McClure, the Hon. Rocke Robertson, Walford Harris, A. Bell, William Mitchell, J. M. O'Brien and Henry Lawson—for periods varying from some years to several months. Mr. Charles H. Lugin is the present Editor.

Between 1858 and the present time many other newspapers have been established in Victoria but have passed away after a brief existence. Among them may be mentioned the *Post* (William McDou-

gall 1880-2), *Telegraph*, *Express*, *Telegram*, *Herald*, and *Globe*. The *Standard* was an exception and lasted twenty years. The *Times* was established in 1884, is still in existence, and gives evidence of prosperity and influence. In 1859 John Robson started the *British Columbian* on the Mainland. It still survives in New Westminster as the *Columbian* (1886). It was followed in that town by the *Herald* and the *Times* and in the nineties by the *Guardian*, the *Truth* and the *Ledger*, all of which lasted a short time and then collapsed. At Barkerville the famous *Cariboo Sentinel* was published by George Wallace and paid well during the years of the placer mining excitement. The *Inland Sentinel*, started in 1880, is now the oldest of these Interior newspapers. In Vancouver the *Telegram*, 1890-3, was for some time a formidable evening competitor with other journals but ultimately had to succumb. On the Island the *Free Press*, established at Nanaimo in 1874, has had a prosperous career. At Rossland and other places creditable mining journals have sprung up in late years.

The *personnel* of British Columbian journalism is interesting. Senator William Templeman, in the Province of to-day, has combined politics with journalism. Coming from Ontario in 1884 he became connected with the *Victoria Times*, of which he has been Editor and is now chief proprietor. The present Editor is Thomas L. Grahame—a rising young journalist. The Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, M.P.C., is the only Canadian editor holding a Cabinet position. He helped in 1887 to found the *News-Advertiser* of Vancouver by the amalgamation of the two papers bearing these names, with the *Herald*, and has since then edited the paper with much success. John Campbell McLagan, after being Editor of the *Victoria Times* for four years, founded in 1888 the *Vancouver World*, which to-day is a large and prosperous paper. Arthur H. Scaife, founder of the *Province* (1894) in Vancouver—a high class literary weekly; Walter C. Nichol, now Editor of the *Daily Province* in Victoria; and R. E. Gosnell, a well known writer upon Provincial topics; are the remaining principal names in British Columbian journalism.

Canadian Magazines. The monthly and weekly journals of Canada, as distinguished

from newspapers, have been as many as the sands on the sea-shore. They have been of all kinds—literary, professional, comic, scientific, religious and educational. They have come and gone like snow-flakes in the early spring-time. Some have been interesting, some important, some authoritative, some only of use as indicating to the historian the passing follies of an hour or the honourable weakness of some ambitious publisher. Yet the most of them have done good in their way and nearly all have embodied—though sometimes feebly—an effort at the inculcation of Canadian sentiment or the promotion of some Canadian interest. In the Maritime Provinces the first one of which I can obtain any trace was the *Nova Scotia Magazine*, published at Halifax in 1789. The *Quebec Magazine* in 1791-3 was followed by *L'Abeille Canadienne* in 1818-19. Then came the *Canadian Magazine*, published in Montreal in 1823 and of which some four volumes were issued; the *Canadian Review*, edited by Dr. A. J. Christie and issuing somewhat at random during 1824-6; the *Bibliothèque Canadienne*, first published at Montreal in 1825; and the *Canadian Magazine*, issued at York (Toronto) in 1833 and of which only a few numbers seem to have appeared. The following table gives a list of most of the important magazines or journals of a literary character which have appeared since that period in British America, with the date of establishment:

Name.	Place of Publication.	Date of Establishment
Bibliothèque Canadienne	Montreal	1825
Continued as:		
L'Observateur	Montreal	1830
Continued as:		
Magazin du Bas Canada	Montreal	1832
Acadian Magazine or Literary		
Mirror	Halifax	1826
Canadian Literary Magazine	York	1833
Canadian Magazine	York	1833
Literary Garland	Montreal	1838
Monthly Review	Montreal	1841
Encyclopædie Canadienne	Montreal	1842
Revue Canadienne:		
Journal Scientifique et Littéraire	Montreal	1845

Album Littéraire et Musicale de		
la Revue Canadienne	Montreal	1846
Barker's Canadian Magazine	Kingston	1846
Snow Drop	Montreal	1847
Victoria Magazine	Belleville	1847
Repertoire National	Montreal	1848
Maple Leaf	Montreal	1852
Upper Canada Journal	Toronto	1852
The Provincial or Halifax		
Monthly Magazine	Halifax	1852
British Colonial Magazine	Toronto	1853
La Ruche Littéraire et Politique		
Montreal	1853	
British American Journal	Montreal	1860
Soirées Canadiennes	Quebec	1861
Continued as:		
Nouvelles Soirées Canadiennes		
Quebec	1882	
British Canadian Review	1862	
British American Magazine	Toronto	1863
British American	Toronto	1863
Foyer Canadien	Quebec	1863
Canadian Quarterly Review	Toronto	1863
Canadian Patriot	Montreal	1864
Revue Canadienne	Montreal	1864
L'Echo de la France	Montreal	1865
L'Echo du Cabinet de Lecture		
Paroissial	Montreal	1865
Saturday Reader	Montreal	1865
New Dominion Monthly	Montreal	1867
Canadian Illustrated News	Montreal	1869
Canadian Literary Journal	Toronto	1870
Canadian Magazine	Toronto	1871
Canadian Monthly and National Review		
Toronto	1872	
Continued as:		
Belford's Monthly Magazine	Toronto	1877
Continued as:		
Rose-Belford's Canadian and National Review		
Toronto	1878	
Maritime Monthly	St. John	1873
Nation	Toronto	1874
Foyer Domestique	Ottawa	1876
Revue de Montreal	Montreal	1877
Canadian Independent Magazine		
Toronto	1879	
Album des Familles	Ottawa	1880
Canadien Illustré	Montreal	1881
Grand Annuaire de Quebec	Quebec	1881

Week	Toronto.....	1883
La Lanterne	Montreal.....	1884
Arcturus	Toronto.....	1887
Canada Francais	Quebec.....	1888
Land We Live In	Sherbrooke ...	1888
Dominion Illustrated.....	Montreal.....	1888
Bystander.....	Toronto.....	1889
Canadians	Montreal.....	1889
Canada	Benton.....	1891
Young Canadian.....	Montreal.....	1891
Dominion Illustrated Monthly.....	Montreal.....	1892
Lake Magazine	Toronto.....	1892
The Manitoban	Winnipeg.....	1892
Canadian Magazine	Toronto.....	1893
The Province.....	Victoria.....	1894
Bulletin des Recherches His- toriques.....	Lévis.....	1895
Revue Nationale.....	Montreal.....	1895
Courrier du Livre	Quebec.....	1896
Dominion Review	Toronto.....	1896
Massey's Magazine.....	Toronto.....	1896

With certain exceptions these periodicals averaged one, two, or three volumes. The *Literary Garland* was an exceptionally able journal and lived at least thirteen years. The *Revue Canadienne* was published during the years 1864-87. The *Canadian Illustrated News* was a weekly illustrated paper of considerable excellence which lasted until 1883 and promised at one time to permanently overcome the difficulties of Canadian publishing in this connection. The *Canadian Monthly*, under its different names and Editors—amongst the latter being G. Mercer Adam and George Stewart—lasted a decade and did splendid service to Canadian literature. Of the *Week* it is difficult to speak without regret. A literary paper of high character under its various Editors—Charles G. D. Roberts, Philip Robinson, J. H. Menzies, John G. Robinson, Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison, R. W. Arnot, T. E. Moberly and J. G. Carter Troop—it died at last from want of popular support after fourteen years of struggle and at a time when public opinion and development had reached the stage when such a journal might have been expected to meet with assured success.

Of the present *Canadian Magazine*—there have been at least three others of the same name—its eleven volumes show what can be done in Canada to promote a healthy, independent public tone, to

encourage native literature, and to help the study of Canadian history by the publication of a magazine which aims at a national character and success. Its founder and first Editor, Mr. J. Gordon Mowat, deserves therefore to be held in remembrance, while his successor, Mr. John A. Cooper, has proved himself able to greatly increase the value of the magazine and the prosperity of the undertaking. And this despite the intense competition of cheaper American magazines. Amongst other modern journals special reference must be made to two—*Stewart's Quarterly* and the *Maritime Monthly*. The former was established at St. John, N.B., in April, 1867, and was founded and edited by Dr. George Stewart. It commenced with the birth of the Dominion but lasted only until January, 1872. The chief contributors besides Dr. Stewart were James Hannay, Dr. Moses Harvey, W. P. Dole, H. L. Spencer, the poets McLachlan, McColl and Murdoch, A. A. Stockton, Hon. William Elder and J. M. LeMoine. D'Arcy McGee wrote his last article for this magazine. It was succeeded, practically, by the *Maritime Monthly*, first issued on January 1, 1873. This magazine was edited by the Rev. James Bennet until March, 1874, when it passed into the hands of the "Maritime Monthly Club," consisting of the late Lieutenant-Governor John Boyd, Hiram Ladd Spencer, John McMillan, A. A. Stockton, LL.D., Judge Ezekiel McLeod, the Rev. J. Bennet, J. N. Wilson and T. M. Robinson. Mr. Spencer was appointed Editor. Its publication was suspended in February, 1876, the patronage being inadequate. Among its principal contributors were Dr. Daniel Clark, of Ontario, Hunter Duvar, of Prince Edward Island, Dr. Moses Harvey, of Newfoundland, Dr. A. A. Stockton and Miss Mary Barry Smith. The *New Brunswick Magazine*, now (1899) in its second volume, is a high-class historical journal edited by Mr. W. K. Reynolds.

Of magazines or weekly journals devoted to special subjects something must be said about the comic papers of Canada. Canadians are a somewhat serious people—or were in earlier days—and their literature of this nature has not been large. Now, the wit and humour of the country comes chiefly from New York. Even *Punch* is neglected in favour of the peculiarities of Ameri-

can humour. Its namesake, however, entitled *Punch in Canada*, flourished in 1849 in Montreal. The *Flysheet* was an ephemeral production of 1858. In the same year the *Grumbler* was established in Toronto by Mr. Erastus Wiman. Its pages were contributed to by W. J. Rattray, James McCarroll, the clever writer of "The Terry Finnegan Letters," Clarke Tyner and other bright journalists of the time. In 1863 it passed into the hands of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, but only lasted until 1864 when its proprietor joined the staff of the *Globe*. A rival during about 18 months of 1859-60 was *Poker*, edited by the late Chief Justice Robert A. Harrison. James McCarroll at a later period started the *Latchkey*, and William Halley established the *Pick*, but neither outlived the *Grumbler*.

No distinctively and avowedly comic newspapers have appeared in Halifax, save a few ephemeral sheets devoted to electioneering lampoons. The *Bullfrog* (1864-5), a critical and literary weekly, controlled by some officers of the Garrison, had a number of caustic and witty contributions. The same may be said of *The Critic* in its earlier years, one of whose contributors ("Snarler") afterwards transferred his "Snaps and Scraps" to *The Dominion Illustrated*. But the funniest paper issued in Halifax was the *Mayflower*, which was started in 1871 as a specially serious and edifying paper and two years later was converted by its purchaser, F. H. Baker, into a flippant, caustic and rather *risqué* periodical. After attaining an exceptionally large circulation it suspended in 1881, its downfall being largely due to Mr. Baker's printing a series of argumentative articles against Christianity which disappointed the majority of his readers (who bought his paper for his quips alone) and which offended all who had any belief in or respect for the Christian faith. Among the many humorous contributors to the Halifax daily press have been David Faulkner, who wrote frequently for *The Herald* under the *nom de plume* of "Adam Smith"; S. D. Scott (while Editor of the *Mail*) and "Susie Kane" who parodied very laughably in *The Echo* the vanities and frivolities of the Halifax society writers.

In May, 1873, the chief of Canada's comic papers was founded in Toronto by Mr. J. W.

Bengough and, until 1892, was edited by him with distinct ability and success which, perhaps, would have been greater had the cartoons not been so one-sided politically. In 1894 the paper ceased to exist. Mr. Bengough's cartoons have since been a popular feature of the *Montreal Star* and *Toronto Globe*. Samuel Hunter of the *Toronto World* has of late years won a reputation of the highest in this connection, while R. F. Staples of the *Toronto Telegram* has exhibited a certain form of humour in his cartoons which is inimitable. In 1886 the *Arrow* was started in Toronto as a satirical journal, but did not last long. The same fate overtook *Tarot* in the year 1896. The *Free Lance* was founded in Montreal by George T. Lanigan. It had some clever contributors and lasted for two or three years following 1868. *Diogenes* was contemporary in part with the *Free Lance*, but lasted longer. It was actively supported by William Workman, Mayor of Montreal, who wrote for it under the name of "Grinchuckle." George Murray, Alfred Bailey, George Burden and others also contributed to its columns. In the capital of Manitoba the *Winnipeg Siftings* spent its day of passing brightness, and in far-away British Columbia the *Scorpion* and then the *Comet* had, in late years, a brief career under the initiative of Mr. John Fannin.

To give lists of medical, educational, religious, scientific, and other special journals of the last hundred years in Canada might be interesting to a few, but would be certainly difficult and hardly appropriate or necessary. Some of the best known of the religious journals still living in 1898 may, however, be mentioned here:

Christian Guardian.....	Toronto.....	1829
Presbyterian Witness.....	Halifax.....	1848
True Witness.....	Montreal ..	1850
The Wesleyan.....	Halifax.....	1850
Canadian Baptist.....	Toronto.....	1854
Congregationalist.....	do.	1854
Canadian Methodist Magazine...	do.	1875
Canadian Churchman.....	do.	1875
Presbyterian Record.....	Montreal.....	1876
Evangelical Churchman.....	Toronto.....	1876
Catholic Record.....	London	1878
Canadian Freeman.....	Kingston....	1884
Catholic Register	Toronto.....	1893
The Westminster	do.	1896

Some of the earlier religious journals were the

Christian Recorder at York (Toronto) in 1819; the *Christian Sentinel* at Montreal in 1827; the *Churchman's Remembrancer* at York in the same year; *The Catholic*, established at Kingston in 1830; the *Canada Baptist Magazine*, started in Montreal in 1837; the *Canadian Christian Examiner* at Niagara in the same year. The *Journal of Education* for Upper Canada, established in 1848, and that for Lower Canada, founded in 1857, lasted for a number of years with great benefit to that particular national interest. Similar journals still exist in Toronto, Halifax, St. John and Montreal. An early agricultural paper was the *Canadian Agriculturist*, established at Toronto in 1849, and which lasted till 1863, and perhaps later. Another was the *Farmer's Journal*, of Montreal, founded in 1847, and still in existence in 1889. The Upper Canada *Jurist* was started in 1844, the Lower Canada paper of the same name in 1868. The *Canada Law Journal* of Toronto was established in 1855. The "Canadian Journal of Medical Science" was first published in Toronto in 1876, and was continued as the *Canadian Practitioner* in 1883. The *Dominion Medical Monthly* was started in Toronto in 1893, and the *Montreal Medical Journal* in 1872. They are still living. A mass of other journals exist, dealing with mining, numismatics, architecture, electricity, engineering, entomology, natural history, Masonry, archæology, and a myriad of other subjects, but it would serve no useful purpose to mention them further.

Journalists of a special subject, rather than of the general press, have found a distinct place in Canada as have journals of the same type. The names of F. S. Spence and W. W. Buchanan in connection with the Temperance question; Edward Trout, James Hedley and M. S. Foley in financial journalism; Rev. Dr. E. H. Dewart, Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Rev. Dr. W. H. Withrow and many others in religious journalism; E. B. Biggar and J. J. Cassidy in the realm of industrial activity; are cases in point at the present time. In the journalism of other communities, as in general literature, Canadians have also been distinguished. James Creelman, the famous war correspondent; Joseph Medill, one of the great names in United States journalism—a founder, proprietor and present Editor of the Chicago

Tribune; Alexander Edwin Sweet, founder of the celebrated *Texas Siftings*; James Jeffrey Roche, Editor since 1890 of the *Boston Pilot*—perhaps the chief organ of Irish opinion in the Republic; the Hon. Stephen Stockwell, one-time Editor of the *Boston Journal*; Daniel Logan, the leading journalist in the Hawaiian Islands; Joseph Albert Wheelock, founder and Editor-in-Chief of the *St. Paul Press* since 1861; Alexander Slason Thompson, editorially connected with many American papers from time to time and one of the founders of the *Chicago Herald*; Andrew Miller, founder and proprietor of *New York Life*; E. W. Thomson, Associate-Editor of the *Boston Youth's Companion*; Henry Beckles Willson of the *London Daily Mail*; and P. G. McArthur of the *New York Truth*, are all Canadians by birth.

Summarizing the situation it is easy to feel satisfied with the position and character of Canadian journalism—easier perhaps than to point out the deficiencies already referred to and which may be generalized in the statement that there is at times an absence of refinement in style and language, of dignity in head-lines, typography, etc., and of strict regard for accuracy where a political point may be made. Beginning in many cases without satisfactory education or training the newspaper men of pioneer days in Canada had great difficulties to encounter. There is now, however, no lack of ordinary education and the position is steadily improving. Where the trouble does exist it probably comes from a natural inclination to imitate certain tendencies in the American press. Upon the whole, however, the press of Canada is a great influence for good citizenship and higher ideals. The leading journals are well written, increasingly moderate in tone, surprisingly non-sectarian for a country of divided religions, highly moral in principle, fairly free from external sensationalism. And it may be added that the material position of the press is steadily improving—to a degree which it is to be hoped will soon enable it to stand the expense of a Canadian news agency in London and a cable service distinct from that of the United States. The daily average circulation of the *Toronto Globe* in 1897 is given as 31,314 and that of the *Mail and Empire* as 23,020; while in Montreal that of *La Presse* is stated at 54,833 and of the *Star* at 45,911.

The past has been a long struggle against adverse circumstances and difficulties only possible in a new country bordering for three thousand miles upon the possessions of a great national competitor and alien influence. The present is marked by almost every element of progress in a right direction. The future holds out the prospect of a press which shall more and more prove a lamp to light the way to the highest and best development of national and individual life.



The Hon. William Templeman.



William Whitred Campbell.

Literature and Journalism—Editor's Note. To the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava Canada owes much, and not the least of his services was the contribution to its literature of those inimitable orations which have become classics to every student of Canadian development. Some of Lord Dufferin's poems have also found a fitting place in compilations of Canadian verse. The Marquess of Lorne has written much about Canada—notably his volume of poetry and reminiscences published shortly after he left its shores. In connection with our French literature the names of James Donnelly and William Chapman may be mentioned—French despite their names. Writers of occasional poems are, of course, innumerable. A few more might be mentioned here. M. l'Abbé N. Caron, J. H. Bowes, Mrs. W. N. Clarke, R. J. Devlin, Frederick A. Dixon, Eudore Evanturel, Pierre Falcon, L. J. C. Fiset, Achille Fréchette, W. H. Fuller, Alfred Garneau, J. H. Garnier, M. l'Abbé Appollinaire Gingras, M. J. Griffin, A. W. Gundry, Joseph Le Noir, J. K. Liston, R. Rutland Manners, M. J. Marsile, Mary J. McColl, Mary McIver, Dominique Mondelet, Hon. M. A. Plamandon, Francis Rye, E. Blain Saint Aubin, Samuel J. Watson, G. W. Wicksteed and Sir Daniel Wilson have all written poetry of more or less merit—some of it deserving a permanent place in our literature.

The recently retired Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir John Hagarty, wrote isolated poems in his younger days which rank with some of the best in our language—notably the "Funeral of Napoleon I." and "The Sea, the Sea". W. A. Stephens, of Owen Sound, is said by the Rev. W. Wye Smith to have written the first volume of poetry published (1806) in Upper Canada. In Canadian journalism a special place is held by the late John Maclean, both as one of the originators of the National Policy idea and as being a prominent newspaper man in Hamilton and Toronto. James Somerville, who established

the Dundas *True Banner*; Patrick Boyle, who so long edited the *Irish Canadian*; John Fraser, who as "Cousin Sandy" was so well and widely known on the Canadian press; and Alexander W. Wright, who, as Editor of the *Guelph Herald*, the *Orangeville Sun* and the *Stratford Herald* made a name for himself before he went into politics and the labour movement—should be also mentioned in any review of our journalistic history.

Canadian works of value are yearly increasing in number. Very recently the Thorold and Beaverdam's Historical Society issued a distinctly useful *Jubilee History of Thorold*. The Rev. Dr. George Bryce, of Winnipeg, in 1898, published a volume dealing with *John Black, the Apostle of the Red River*. Mr. Edward Marion Chadwick, of Toronto, who has devoted so much time and study to Canadian genealogical research and to the history of the Indians, completed in the same year his valuable work upon *Ontarian Families*; and issued also an interesting volume dealing with the Iroquois and entitled "The People of the Long House." The Hon. Archer Martin, a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, published an elaborate treatise upon the Hudson's Bay Company's Land Tenures; while Mr. John R. Cartwright issued the fifth volume of his important work describing the cases decided on the British North America Act of 1867, by the Privy Council, the Supreme Court of Canada and the Provincial Courts. Mr. R. E. Kingsford, of Toronto, published some years since an adaptation of Blackstone to Ontario Courts, and a work upon "Evidence"; and very lately one upon the Ontario law relating to Land and Tenant. Mr. J. G. Ridout in 1894 published his *Treatise on the Patent Law of Canada*. Dr. S. E. Dawson, of Ottawa, has recently issued a most valuable work upon Canadian Geography; and the Rev. Dr. T. A. Higgins has very lately published a *Life of J. M. Cramp, D.D.*

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